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DAILY WEATHER REPORT

ALEXANDRIA
Korn-el-Nadoura Observatory.

Direction of wind	N.W.
Force of wind	...	...	...	3
State of Sea	...	...	...	Slight
Barometer corrected	...	...	...	760
Evaporation	...	...	...	4.5
State of Clouds	...	...	...	clear
During	Max. Temp. in the shade	...	...	31
	Min. do.	...	...	23.3
24 hours	Humidity of the air	...	...	78
ending 9 a.m.	Heat of the sun	...	...	48
	Moon rises 6.18 p.m.	...	...
	sets 3.10 a.m.	...	...

OTHER STATIONS.
OBSERVATIONS BY SURVEY DEPARTMENT.
For the 24 hours ending 9 a.m. yesterday.

Stations.	Max. temp. in the shade.	Min. temp. in the shade.	Stations.	Max. temp. in the shade.	Min. temp. in the shade.
Port Said	30	25	Morocco	41	30
Suez	34	25	Aden	—	—
S. Helwan	33	20	Suakin	37	28
S. Ghiseh	35	20	Khartoum	39	26
Ainout	38	21	Wad Medani	33	23
Assouan	38	27	Duim	35	23
Wady Halfa	39	18			

FOREIGN STATIONS.

Stations.	Barom.	Wind	Temp.	State of Sea
Trieste	761.7	Strong	—	Moder.
Malta	761.6	Very light	18	Slight
Brisbane	760.1	Light	19	Bather rough
Athens	768.6	Calm	39	Very slight
Limasol	764.1	Almost calm	20	Very slight

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	Rises a.m.	Sets p.m.
July 6 Full Moon	6.38 a.m.	4.69
" 12 Last Quarter	0.13 p.m.	6.8
" 21 New Moon	2.49 p.m.	5.7
" 28 First Quarter	9.56 p.m.	4.11

The Egyptian Gazette

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The Egyptian Gazette

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1906.

ABYSSINIAN RAILWAY.

During the last few months little has happened to remove the doubts and anxieties which surround the relations between the Abyssinian Government and the Ethiopian Railway Company. Yet the occasional items of intelligence which from time to time are made public emphasise in the strongest manner the importance of arriving at an early settlement. The deadlock which for nearly four years has paralysed the railway arises from causes which are, or ought to be, sufficiently well known. The 1902 Convention between the French Govern-

ment and the Railway Company still remains the stumbling-block. The Emperor Menelik steadily refuses to recognise an agreement which, in his opinion, transforms the commercial undertaking contemplated in his original concession of 1894 into a scheme for securing the political predominance of France within his own territories. Such an arrangement he denounces as being neither more nor less than an invasion of his rights as an independent African Sovereign. On the whole, it is not to be denied that in so saying the Emperor has taken up a perfectly intelligible position. The practical outcome of his attitude has been the almost entire suspension of the company's operations. Pending the substitution of some more acceptable arrangement the Emperor has not merely refused to sanction the construction of the second section of the railway from Dire Dawa to the Abyssinian capital, Addis Ababa, but he has also declined to allow the levying of the 10 per cent. duty upon merchandise which, under the terms of the original concession, was to provide the company with funds during the unproductive period of the undertaking. The serious inconvenience arising out of the present deadlock is clearly evidenced in the interesting account of a recent meeting of the shareholders. Owing to the Emperor's refusal to permit the imposition of the 10 per cent. duty the company is in the unfortunate situation of having to face a loss on the year's working. Nor does there appear to be any prospect of a change in this deplorable state of affairs until diplomats succeed in arriving at some compromise which may be acceptable at once to the Emperor Menelik and the Governments of the European Powers immediately concerned.

It thus appears that the problem which calls urgently for solution is of a twofold nature. In the first place the arrangement, whatever form it may take, must be so devised as to reconcile the interests of England, France, and Italy. Thanks to the harmonious spirit which at present governs the relations of the British and French Governments, it is hardly probable that any serious obstacle will hinder the adjustment of the claims of the parties to the *entente cordiale*. England is not likely to demand more than equality of opportunity in matters of trade and a guarantee that the British capital embarked in the railway will be reasonably safeguarded. If England and France come to an understanding on these points, there is no reason to suppose that Italy will be unwilling to follow suit. But whatever be the form of the agreement arrived at by the European Powers, the *sine qua non* must be the consent of the Emperor Menelik. His present position is one of profound suspicion towards any proposal calculated to further the political designs of a foreign country within Abyssinian boundaries. It therefore remains to be seen whether France will consent to modify her views so as to remove from the Emperor's mind the misgivings which have operated so unhappily for the success of the railway company's undertaking. In an apparently inspired article which appeared in the "Matin" of June 25, it was suggested that French requirements would be met by an unconditional undertaking to the effect that at no time would it be permissible for a second railway to be constructed which would come into competition with the present concessionaire company. This demand, if indeed it has been seriously made, seems to be amply satisfied by the clause in the original concession of 1894, by which the Emperor Menelik explicitly agrees to allow no second railway to be brought into Abyssinian territory either from the Indian Ocean or the Red Sea. The upshot of the situation points, therefore, to the imperative necessity of losing no time in arriving at a final settlement. There is every reason to suppose that the Emperor Menelik is seriously annoyed by the delay. He has gone so far as to announce that unless the efforts of diplomacy succeed in circumventing the present "impasse" he himself will undertake the completion of the line. Indeed, he has at his own expense constructed the preliminary works for some thirty kilometres from Addis Ababa. The question at once arises, From what source is he likely to obtain the necessary funds? In regard to this matter it is significant that while the Governments of the three Powers immediately concerned are still unable to put an end to the deadlock, Germany has already made great strides towards securing a footing at the Abyssinian Court. Without entering into the details which underlie this movement, it is at least worth pointing out that it would be a sorry conclusion to the labours of the last ten years if the motive power behind the Abyssinian railway were eventually to be located in Berlin. ("Morning Post.")

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

AFTER DENISHWAI.

ENGLAND IN EGYPT.

NOTES FROM CYPRUS.

ALEXANDRIA SPORTING CLUB.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

ARRIVAL OF MOUNTED INFANTRY.

A COURT OF ENQUIRY.

THE KHEDEVE'S ROLE.

EFFECT OF RECENT RAINS.

THE RAT PEST.

JULY SKYE MEETING.

Boundary Commission.

Kaimakam Owen Bey, Fathy Pasha, and Naoum Bey Shukair arrived at El Arish yesterday afternoon.

Diplomatic Agency.

The Austro-Hungarian Diplomatic Agency has removed from Cairo to Alexandria for the summer season.

The Brindisi Mail.

The mail from Europe, via Brindisi and Port Said, will be distributed at the G. P. O., Alexandria, at 1.30 p.m. to-day.

A Parvert.

A Christian woman of Kafr el-Shubada, Mina el-Kamh Marks, Sharikieh, a few days ago embraced Islam, and took the name of Fatimah.

Cairo Military School.

The annual presentation of prizes to the cadets of the Cairo Military School, Abbasieh, will take place to-morrow at 7.30 a.m., when the prizes will be distributed by H. E. Sarbank Pasha.

Suez Canal.

By the taking over by the Government of the Suez Canal Mr. Bessan, head of the Upper Egypt section, is transferred to Lower Egypt in the like capacity. He succeeds Mr. Grindl, who is to be appointed inspector of Gabbari stores, in the place of M. Ikris, who will take over the management of the agricultural lines. Mr. Curles is to be transferred to Upper Egypt.

Khedivial Horticultural Society.

The annual Chrysanthemum Show of the Khedivial Horticultural Society will be held this year on November 9 and 10. The Spring Flower Show will be held on March 23 and 24, 1907. The Ethel Lady Cromer prize, presented by H. H. Prince Hussein Kamel, will be awarded for the finest collection of four boxes of out blooms, which must comprise one box of hyacinth, one of iris, and two boxes of narcissus and daffodils of at least 12 varieties.

Egypt at Milan.

The latest mail from Italy reports that the Public Security authorities at Milan have been obliged to suspend the Egyptian Department of Cairo at the Exhibition owing to the frequent quarrels which took place among the Egyptians of that Department in the course of which missiles of all kinds and sticks were freely used. It is added that the authorities were also obliged to close the Egyptian horse and donkey department.

Police Officers.

The "Official Journal" of the 2nd inst. publishes a decree conferring the powers of police officers on the chief store-keepers of the following stations: Alexandria, Assiout, Assouan, Belcos, Benha, Beni-Souf, Birket-el-Sab, Cairo, Chabin-el-Kanater, Chabin-el-Kom, Dammanhour, Damietta, El-Wasta, Paoar, Gabbari, Ismailia, Kafr-el-Dawar, Kafr el-Zayat, Kafr el-Sheikh, Kilaoh, Luxor, Mansourah, Medinet-el-Fayoum, Mahallat-Kabir, Menouf, Minet-el-Ghish, Minieh, Port Said, Rosetta, Sannoud, Shellah, Simbellewin, Sohag, Suez, Talkha, Tantah, Teh-el-Barou, Toukh, Zagazig, and Zifta.

American Independence Day.

On the occasion of the anniversary of the declaration of the Independence of the United States of America, a reception was held this morning at the American consular agency here. H. E. Mustapha Ibad Pasha, Governor of Alexandria, accompanied by Beneducci Bey, both in uniform, paid an official visit to Mr. Francis Rumpo, acting consular agent, who returned the visit a little later.

The members of the American Mission and of the American community at Alexandria also paid visits to the agency on this occasion.

The Hon. J. W. Iddings, American Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General, is leaving this afternoon by the German steamer Schleswig on three months' leave.

SAN STEFANO CASINO.

To-morrow afternoon, the debut will take place of the three new artists who have come from Milan, Signa Bion Lucchini, Sig. Cairo, tenor, and S. Alessi, baritone. The vocal part of the concert will commence at 6.30. The following is the programme:—

Andrea Chenier—La mamma è morta—Soprano—Mme. Lucchini.
Fiora de Destino—Tenor—Mr. Cairo.
Ballo in maschera—Baryton—Mr. Alessi.
Fiora de Destino—Lauda—Tenor et Baryton—Mr. Alessi.

Commercial & Financial Supplement

OF THE

"Egyptian Gazette."

The Commercial and Financial Supplement of the "Egyptian Gazette" is published at midday every Saturday in time for the Austrian Lloyd's mail. The supplement contains exhaustive and important reviews of the cotton, cotton seed, and stock and share market, with all the latest statistics up to the evening of the preceding day, complete tabular forms of the various market fluctuations, and the copies of the official telegrams of the Liverpool Cotton Association, etc., etc. Subscription for one year P.T. 100 (inclusive of postage in Egypt. For abroad the postage is P.T. 10 extra). For further particulars apply to the Manager "Egyptian Gazette."

ARRIVAL OF MOUNTED INFANTRY.

A COURT OF ENQUIRY.

The Mounted Infantry Company concerned in the Denishwai affair arrived at Alexandria to-day.

We understand that a court of enquiry will be held almost immediately at Mustapha barracks with closed doors. Although nothing is stated officially as to the object of the enquiry, we believe that it refers to the Sereina incident. Meantime, we advise our readers to receive the statements of "Al Moayad" with something more than a grain of salt.

We understand that in consequence of his having neglected to furnish the British officers who went pigeon shooting at Denishwai on the 13th ult. with the customary facilities, the omelch of that village has been dismissed from his post, and that the wekil el omelch has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment, in addition to dismissal. Mourad Effendi Moharrah, mulaher of police at the Shubada outpost, has been dismissed from the service.

"Al Lewa" states that certain offenders have drawn up in English a document of 40 pages giving the fullest details of the Denishwai outrage and its result, which they intend to submit to the British Parliament and the English Press, so that they may learn the "truth of the affair" not only from the English official reports but also from a trustworthy native source. We know these "trustworthy" sources, having received at various times petitions, complaints, and the like from correspondents who complained of various and grievous wrong. Our opinion of the "trustworthiness" of native sources has been modified by the fact that of about seven complaints which we have received five proved on examination to be absolutely false and two shamefully exaggerated.

A native contemporary states that the Government has organised a force of ghashirs drawn from Cairo which it intends to forward to Denishwai for the protection of public security. Each of these ghashirs has been furnished with a pila, which he wears on his breast with the words "Ghashir at Denishwai" engraved thereon.

THE COTTON WORM.

Although weekly reports as to the progress of the cotton-worm are not being issued this summer by the Ministry of the Interior, it must not be concluded that the worm is less prevalent. The same work of hand-picking is being carried on in the affected districts, of which we understand that the provinces of Menoufieh and Behera are the worst, and great success is being met with. The work, too, is greatly facilitated by the amenability of the villagers, who appear to have appreciated the splendid effects of last season's labours and, therefore, willingly carry out the instructions of the special inspectors who are charged with the supervision of the work.

EGYPTIAN BUDGET.

According to a statement issued in the "Journal Officiel," the revenue and expenditure between January 1 and May 31, 1906, respectively are L.E. 5,338,293 (against L.E. 5,100,541 in 1905), and L.E. 5,657,425 (against L.E. 5,384,809 in 1905).

Of a balance of L.E. 245,132 owing at the end of 1905 under the head of credit grants, L.E. 107,280 was paid, which therefore reduces the debt to L.E. 137,851 to be paid by the end of 1906.

TURKISH COAL.

Now that new direct steamship lines are being established between Turkey and Egypt, the question of coaling easily, especially for vessels calling in the Black Sea, as with the Romanian Line for instance, is of moment.

All who have dealings with the Levant are familiar with the excellent quality and, what is more, cheap price of Turkish coal. The coal field is situated on the Asia Minor shore of the Black Sea, and extends thence inland. The chief coaling station on this coast is Zonguldagh, one hundred and sixty miles from the Bosphorus, and most of the mines situated in the valley are worked by the Société Déracée, a French institution.

The semi-artificial harbour affords ample shelter from the northerly seas to as many as six coaling-going tramps; but there are other stations which can be used in fair weather.

The Haracée coal-basin affords ample scope for British investors, who could easily, in view of the financial necessities of the Turkish Government, buy up a whole valley for £12,000. The coal is of second-rate Newcastle quality.

BAGDAD RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Berlin correspondent of "The Globe" states that the Bagdad Railway Company's net profit during 1905 was £45,523, as compared with £31,324 in 1904, and a dividend of 5 per cent. is declared on the paid-up capital; as a bonus of 1 per cent. is to be paid, the final dividend will be 6 per cent. The length of this line now in working order is 125 miles and the paid up share capital amounts to £300,000. A saving of £147,842 was made in laying down the first section of the line from Konia to Bulgaria. Since the line was opened on October 26, 1904, the goods traffic amounted to 27,668 tons by the end of 1905.

THE KHEDEVE'S ROLE.

In his series of leading articles appearing in "Al Zahr" and referring, from a Nationalist point of view, to the present situation, Abou Shadi Bey continues his critique as follows:—

H. H. the Khedive was in his prime when he began to reign, a circumstance which has always produced the greatest effect upon the sympathies of the young. The nation accepted his Highness's promising role in the hope of gaining part at least of its desire. It hoped to see the Occupation withdrawn from Egypt and a date for that withdrawal fixed. His Highness received the national aspirations with sympathy; but as far as can be judged, was over-hasty in his policy. Those who were friendly to the youthful Khedive were given their congé when they showed differences of opinion in regard to the policy most suitable to the needs of Egypt, and were replaced by men who had little political experience. The Emir then began to oppose England while she, as she is at present, practicing a vigorous and able policy, while we produced words without deeds. He began to make his policy manifest and England countered. The Ministry was dismissed by his order, but it was soon restored to its position. The army was criticised and the Khedive had to make excuses for his errors. Had his Highness accepted the advice of the wisest heads among his people the nation would have preserved its dignity; but he did the reverse, continuing his policy unsupported by political and experienced advisers. The difference which arose between his Highness and the late Sheikh Mohamed Abdon was, it is believed, due to the advice of the latter. Nevertheless, had his Highness continued his career in accordance with his ambitions we should have arrived at certain results, but the rôle of stubborn opposition appears to have been played out and to have been replaced by a new part quite the reverse of the original. The public has observed that the Khedive, during the past few years, has paid little attention to the nation's affairs, but has taken great interest in his own; and those natives of Egypt, who find themselves in any trouble or difficulty, have been obliged to lay their grievances before the English alone. The Damietta question is an example of this fact. The new policy which his Highness has adopted puts the country under the absolute control of England, which has given every facility for his Highness to enjoy a perfect rest-cure. Meantime they have caught Egypt by the throat and are practically its absolute rulers. But we should like to know where we are being led!

THE INDIAN MAIL.

RUMOUR OF CHANGE OF ROUTE.

The "Morning Post's" Rome correspondent says considerable alarm has been caused at Brindisi by the report that the Indian mail is to be removed from that port to Constantinople in Romania, whence it would be embarked direct for the East. If such be the case, it will be largely the fault of the Italian railway authorities who have never yet put down a double line of rails between Bologna and Brindisi.

Another Rome telegram states that in diplomatic circles it is understood that Signor Tittoni, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, is negotiating as a corollary to the Abyssinian settlement, a commercial agreement which will prevent Eastern trade from deviating from the Mediterranean to the Black Sea, and so neutralise German Rumanian efforts which would prove detrimental to the interests of the Suez Canal and the Mediterranean countries. In the meantime Great Britain has assured Italy that the Indian mail will retain the Brindisi route.

IMPORTS OF INDIAN WHEAT.

In order to test the effect of the new system under which exporters are expected to report the final destination of their cargoes, a statement has been compiled showing the proportion of India's monthly export of wheat (in cwt.) to Egypt "for orders," accompanied with the total exports of wheat to Egypt and to all countries. The figures for the year 1902-03 were: Exports of wheat to Egypt, 2,345,784 cwt. That is to say 22.7 per cent. of all the wheat exported was sent to Egypt. At that time the system of reporting "on order" wheat was not in force. It began working on April 1, 1903. Since then the figures have been:—

	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.
Total exports to all countries...	25,911,312	43,000,502	39,700,467
Total exports to Egypt...	2,868,889	5,238,484	4,157,241
Percentage of wheat to Egypt...	7,701,172	11,971,020	4,105,985
"Egypt for orders" as compared with total exports of wheat to Egypt...	56.9	75.0	86.7

From these figures it is very plain that practically all the wheat sent to Egypt is merely transit wheat, which goes on to other countries of destination. The percentage of the wheat sent to Egypt from India, as compared with the total export of wheat to all countries, has been fairly constant. In 1902-3 it was 22.7 per cent., in 1903-4 it was 30.3 per cent., and 28.4 per cent. in 1904-5, whilst in the ten months of 1905-6 it was 22.2 per cent.

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EFFECT OF RECENT RAINS.

THE RAT PEST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Larnaca, June 28.

Reports to hand show that, taking the island as a whole, and except for the hailstorm mentioned below, little corn has been damaged by the rains, which fell late in the season. On the other hand, much benefit resulted from them to carob and olive trees. The yield of carobs is expected to be very large. Complaints, however, are very general in regard to the destruction caused to these trees by rats. It is a long-standing trouble, and a practical cure does not yet seem to have been found. Some trials have lately been made by the Commissioner of Larnaca which, as an experiment only, seem to have met with some success. The treatment consists in suffocating the rats in the hollows of the trees by means of sulphur fumes. Sulphur is placed on hot charcoal in the bottom cavity of the tree trunk and the fumes find their way through all the hollow parts of the tree, sometimes emerging at points quite high up among the branches. Many rats have thus been killed and great hopes are entertained by villagers that by this simple expedient a means may be found whereby to rid themselves of this destructive little animal. It is largely, of course, a question of expense, and it depends upon the cost of the process when applied to a large number of trees whether or no the process can be regarded as a practical solution of the difficulty.

Price of Corn.

£1,000 worth of damage was done to corn in the Larnaca district last month by a severe hailstorm. Prices of corn remain very high; barley during last quarter reached the extreme figure of 21 copper pias per kilo and new barley is fetching about 18 c.p.

Agricultural Machinery.

There has recently been a considerable importation of agricultural implements and machinery into the island. The greater part has been for the account of a local development company, but a healthy increase of such imports is also recorded in the case of private individuals. There is now quite a number of driving engines for various purposes, and the law passed in last session of the Legislative Council prohibiting the use of native wood as fuel for such engines will be found very valuable as a protection against the ruthless employment of our forest timber for such purposes.

Port for Papho.

Lathi, in the Papho district, is now to be made a port of call. We are glad that Papho, with its extensive seaboard, is now to have a small port where larger vessels can receive cargo. It should be of considerable benefit to local trade, which has hitherto been much handicapped by the expenses of transport.

Railway Facilities.

The Cyprus Government Railway has lately issued in a handy booklet form the regulations which are in force regarding passenger and goods traffic. It is satisfactory to learn that the facilities afforded by the railway are more and more being availed of by the peasant class, who are gradually overcoming their prejudices against this novel mode of locomotion.

Egyptian Princess's Visit.

The Egyptian Princess Zahra Firah has taken a house at Larnaca. I understand that the place suits her Highness and that she contemplates remaining some time.

Summer Quarters.

His Excellency and the Government House party, also the Secretariat and other officials, take up their summer quarters on Mt. Troodos on the 6th July. The wives and families of several officials have already proceeded there to escape the heat of the plains.

Animal Show.

An Animal Show was held at Famagusta on the 20th instant under the auspices of the Committee for the Improvement of Native Stock.

Horticultural Show.

A Fruit and Vegetable Show and ploughing competition is to take place at Nicosia about the middle of October next. It is several years since such an exhibition was held, and I hope it is the beginning of a regular series of such shows, which, if properly managed, should be of great value as an object lesson to the ignorant but hard-working peasants.

Ice Manufactory.

Last year, in these Notes, reference was made to the utilisation of snow from Mt. Troodos in the place of ice for refrigerating purposes. An ice factory is now in course of erection in the Larnaca district which is intended to produce ice for general use throughout the island. If this can be done at reasonable prices it would be a great boon to the community.

MILITARY TAILORS.

EGYPTIAN ARMY OUTFITS A SPECIALITY.

RIDING BREECHES.

LADIES' TAILORS.

(HIGH CLASS WORK ONLY.)

CAIRO & ALEXANDRIA.

JULY SKYE MEETING.

The following is the programme for the July Snye Meeting to be held on Saturday, the 14th inst:—

3.30 p.m.—NOVICES RACE OF P.T. 2,500, viz: P.T. 2,000 to winner and P.T. 500 to 2nd horse. For Arabs that have never run in a race of any description. Amateur races and Gymkhanas excepted. Weight for age. Distance ½ mile. Entrance P.T. 125.

4 p.m.—NEWCOMERS PLATE OF P.T. 2,500, viz: P.T. 2,000 to winner and P.T. 500 to 2nd horse. For Arab ponies that have never run in a race of any description. Amateur races and Gymkhanas excepted. Weight for age and inches. Distance 5 furlongs. Entrance P.T. 125.

4.30 p.m.—TRIAL PLATE OF P.T. 2,500, viz: P.T. 2,000 to winner and P.T. 500 to 2nd horse. For Arab ponies that have never won a race of the net value of L.E. 20 or more. Weight for age. Distance 1 mile. Entrance P.T. 125.

5 p.m.—AMATEUR STAKES OF P.T. 2,500, viz: P.T. 2,000 to winner and P.T. 500 to 2nd horse. For Maiden Arabs which are not kept for racing purposes nor belong to a racing stable owned by members of the K. S. C. & A. S. C. which have been the "bona fide" property of their owners for 2 months previous to the date of race. Catch weights over 11 stone. Distance ½ mile. Entrance P.T. 125.

5.30 p.m.—PONY STAKES OF P.T. 2,500, viz: P.T. 2,000 to winner and P.T. 500 to 2nd horse. For Arab ponies that have never won a race of the net value of L.E. 20 or more. Weight for age and inches. Distance ¾ mile. Entrance P.T. 125.

6 p.m.—JULY PLATE OF P.T. 2,500, viz: P.T. 2,000 to the winner and P.T. 500 to 2nd horse. For Arabs that have not won a race of the net value of P.T. 5,000 since the 1st April 1906. Weight for age with penalties. Distance round the course. Entrance P.T. 125.

6.30 p.m.—TROPICAL PLATE OF P.T. 2,500, viz: P.T. 2,000 to the winner and P.T. 500 to 2nd horse. For Arab ponies that have not won a race of the net value of P.T. 5,000 since the 1st April 1906. Weight for age and inches with penalties. Distance round the course. Entrance P.T. 125.

The clerk of the course requests us to state that the course will be open for galloping on Friday morning from 6 a.m. to 9 a.m.

CRICKET.

A. C. C. v. VICTORIA COLLEGE.

TWELVE A SIDE.

Played on the 30th, on the A. C. C. ground. The A. C. C. XI. won the toss and lost 5 wickets for 81, thanks to some good bowling by Mustard. MacLaren then began to hit, receiving useful support from Cheesman, and the next wicket put on 136 runs, when MacLaren was stumped. He had scored 143 in less than an hour and a half, hitting a six and 95 fours and scoring thirty-seven in three overs. Hanley and Dawson scored freely at the close, and the innings was declared with the score at 205. The Victoria College innings reached 114, Aubrey batting well. MacLaren bowled well, getting 5 wickets for 29 runs. Score and analysis:—

A. C. C. XI.			
Mr. R. E. Mainprice, c. Lias, b. Mustard	7		
" J. P. MacLaren, c. Lias, b. Cheeri	143		
" P. C. Graves, b. Mustard	0		
" W. E. Peel, run out	2		
" K. L. Macaulay, b. Mustard	14		
" R. B. MacLaren, l.b.w. b. Mustard	7		
" G. N. Cheesman, l.b.w. b. Cheeri	34		
" E. G. Hanley, not out	33		
" P. E. Harrison, b. Mustard	12		
" M. Blythman, b. Mustard	0		
" S. J. Dawson, b. Verney	35		
" I. H. Marston, not out	5		
Byes 5, lb. 5, w. 3	13		
Total	305		

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Mustard	23	1	133	6
Aubrey	19	1	116	0
Verney	7	1	39	1
Cheeri	3	2	4	2

VICTORIA COLLEGE.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Mr. A. Morrison, l.b.w. b. Marston	3			
" A. G. Lias, b. Graves	9			
" A. Verney, c. Mainprice, b. Marston	9			
" A. Mustard, c. MacLaren, b. MacLaren	47			
" S. Cheeri, c. Hanley, b. Marston	23			
" A. L. Aubrey, b. MacLaren	5			
" S. Lagoicco, c. Mainprice, b. MacLaren	6			
" F. G. Lowick, b. MacLaren	1			
" E. Harle, c. Mainprice, b. MacLaren	7			
" M. Abon el Ez, l.b.w. b. MacLaren	0			
" M. Curiel, not out	0			
" M. Saleh, c. MacLaren, b. MacLaren	4			
lb. 2, w. 2	4			
Total	118			

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Graves	8	1	28	1
Marston	12	2	52	3
MacLaren	8	0	29	5
MacLaren	3	0	5	2

VICTORIA COLLEGE.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
2nd innings.				
Harle, c. MacLaren, b. Marston	0			
Lagoicco, not out	36			
Cheeri, c. Macaulay, b. Marston	5			
Saleh, l.b.w. b. Marston	0			
Cheeri, c. Peel, b. Blythman	14			
Verney, not out	6			
lb. 1.	0			
Total for 4 wickets	62			

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Blythman	8	3	20	1
Marston	8	—	41	3

H. H. Prince As's Pasha Hassan left Alexandria last night on his newly acquired and magnificent yacht Cubona for Genoa, whence, after the vessel has undergone some slight internal alterations, his Highness will proceed on a cruise in the Riviera.

M. de la Boulière, French Diplomatic Agent, leaves to-day for Europe on leave. M. H. Cambron, second secretary, will act in his absence, until the return of M. de Valdrome.

Major-General G. M. Bullock, C.B., having gone to Europe on leave of absence, Colonel J. G. Outhbert, A. A. G., has assumed command of the British Force in Egypt.

Among the passengers leaving for Europe this afternoon by the North German Lloyd's S. Schleswig are T. H. Prince and Princess Mohamed Ibrahim, Sir Vincent Corbett, Hon. J. W. Iddings, Mustapha Maher Pasha, Baron and Baroness Jacques de Menasse, M. and Mme Jacques Aglion, etc.

Mr. Macell will leave for England towards the end of this month.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN NATAL.

DISASTER JUST AVERTED.

SUCCESSFUL ATTACK.

DURBAN, July 3.
The Natal rebels furiously attacked Colonel Barker's vanguard. The timely arrival of the main body averted a disaster. 600 rebels were killed. General Dartnell is going to the front. (Reuter)

DURBAN, July 3.
Colonels Barker and Mackenzie, yesterday evening, completed plans for a daylight attack on the rebels, whose numbers are estimated at 8,000.
The plan was carried out at dawn to-day. Heavy fighting is proceeding. Masini's kraals are in flames. A complete victory for the Natalians is practically assured. (Reuter)

RUSSIA.

CROWN LANDS FOR PEASANTS.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 3.
The Duma yesterday drafted and passed a bill abolishing capital punishment, after a stormy debate. The objections of the Ministers met with cries of "Executioners," "Brigands," and "Assassins." (Reuter)

ST. PETERSBURG, July 3.
The Government announces the preparation of a plan for the handing over to the peasants of arable Crown lands, on easy terms, in order to promote emigration to Siberia and Central Asia. (Reuter)

ST. PETERSBURG, July 3.
The Tsar has laid before the Duma a Bill increasing the land property of the peasants.
Several high personages have left for various provinces to defend their properties against agrarian disorders. (Havas)

GOVERNMENT MAJORITY—16.

CLAUSE 6 OF EDUCATION BILL.

LONDON, July 3.
The Government majority fell to 16 on a Liberal amendment practically negating Clause 6, which compels attendance at secular instruction only. The minority included the Ministers, Sir H. Fowler, and Messrs. Bryce, Buxton, Samuel, and Whiteley. Clause 6 was adopted by 294 to 247. The Government left their followers a free hand. (Reuter)

BAGDAD RAILWAY.

DEBATE IN HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, July 3.
HOUSE OF LORDS.—In the debate on Turkish affairs, yesterday evening, Lord Fitzmaurice stated that the construction of the Bagdad Railway was not necessarily a British interest, but it raised many interesting questions which were receiving careful consideration.
Lord Lansdowne said that there was no reason, if proper guarantees were secured, why Great Britain should adopt an obstructive attitude, or should insist upon a fresh settlement. Lord Ripon said that the present conditions were considerably more advantageous than the original ones. He also pointed out that if Great Britain's proposal was not accepted, she would have a free hand and be prepared to make other proposals. (Reuter)

ABYSSINIAN RAILWAY.

EQUALITY OF TREATMENT.

LONDON, July 3.
HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Sir E. Grey stated that the Government was fully alive to the importance of ensuring equality of treatment for the commerce of all nations on the Abyssinian Railway. (Reuter)

CHOLERA IN MANILA.

VIRULENT OUTBREAK.

MANILA, July 3.
A most virulent outbreak of cholera has taken place here and in the district. 4 Americans have been stricken, one of whom is dead. Out of 47 cases, to-day, 41 deaths have occurred. (Reuter)

KAISER IN SCANDINAVIA.

BERLIN, July 3.
The Emperor has left for Scandinavia. (Havas)

BIG FIRE AT HAMBURG.

HAMBURG, July 3.
A fire has destroyed St. Michael's Church and twenty houses. (Havas)

HOME CRICKET.

LONDON, July 3.
Surrey beat Derbyshire by ten wickets. (Havas)

"DONGOLA."

SOME SECRET HISTORY.

Uganda, Nigeria, Egypt, the Sudan, South Africa—their internal and their imperial history—these form the subject of the volume which Colonel F. L. Maxse, C.B., D.S.O., has issued under the modest title of "Seymour Vandeleur: the Story of a British Officer." There are several chapters giving the history of Egypt and the Sudan—"England on the Nile," "The Egyptian Army at Work," "On the Athara," "Omdorman," "Another year in the Sudan."

From Colonel Maxse's very lively introduction to the second of these Egyptian chapters, we may quote a characteristic passage:

"Whoever military errors are committed, the general public is usually led to believe that the fault lies with the 'stupid officer' on the spot. Yet there have been occasions in which the officer on the spot has saved the civilian in the Cabinet from the consequences of his ignorance, as the Egyptian Army was now to prove."

"In March 1896, a Cabinet Council was summoned at short notice to deliberate upon an unexpected event. The Prime Minister, addressing his colleagues in a room at the Foreign Office, announced that a grave situation had arisen in one of the new colonies of the Kingdom of Italy. There was, unfortunately, truth in the public telegrams describing an Italian defeat in Abyssinia. . . and England would willingly extend to Italy a helping hand in the north-west corner of Africa, where this regrettable occurrence took place. At Cairo we had a small British garrison, but Cairo being a considerable distance from Addis, it would be difficult for this garrison to render effective assistance. Under these circumstances, could any means be devised of helping Italy, without incurring undue risk ourselves?"

"At this point several Ministers shifted uneasily in their chairs, putting on their spectacles and removing them nervously. One of the younger members begged that a map might be brought to assist them in their deliberations, and a messenger departed to fetch it. He returned with an atlas printed in 1882, that being the latest edition available. After some difficulty Cairo was found on one page and Abyssinia on another, but the intervening regions were nowhere shown. However, on looking at the small general map of Africa, some one remarked that Cairo did not after all appear very far distant from Abyssinia, and those who had been uneasy were reassured!"

"Meanwhile, a Cabinet Minister who had lately travelled up the Nile to Wady Halfa sent to his office for a bigger, modern map. On arrival it covered the table in the middle of the room, though it only represented the Nile valley from Cairo to Khartoum. At this mention of Khartoum, there was an awkward pause and one or two murmurs of apprehension—so the Prime Minister quickly pointed out that there was no intention of undertaking the reconquest of the Sudan, but . . . that the Egyptian Army had a force at Wady Halfa and that it might be possible for this force to advance a little distance south."

"The heads now bent over the map to discover where the Egyptian Army had a post, and the Minister who had seen it explained to his colleagues how efficient the garrison was. Moreover, the name Wady Halfa was printed in large block letters which gave it a solid look. Southwards, the names Akasha, Firket, Koseh (in small type), looked comparatively insignificant, and as if a small force could easily occupy one of them, so each was suggested in turn. But the Minister who had been up the Nile and knew what he was talking about put his finger on the big block letters—Dongola—and suggested that, if any advance at all were advisable, the occupation of Dongola might have some influence on the Khalifa, whereas, to occupy a small mud village whose inhabitants the Dervishes had already exterminated, could have no effect."

"However, the Cabinet dispersed without coming to any decision, beyond a request to the Commander-in-Chief to write a minute on the feasibility of an advance—not an expedition—to an unnamed spot south of Wady Halfa. A few of England's councillors left the room with a vague recollection of some unfamiliar African names which had been referred to on the map, and one aged politician in particular was so bewildered that when, in the street, a reporter of his acquaintance hurriedly asked him what the meeting had been concerned with, he could remember nothing but the word 'Dongola,' which he murmured unconsciously."

"That afternoon the Commander-in-Chief sat at his desk, composing a minute which he knew would be futile, when suddenly his ear caught sound of the word 'Dongola'—shouted by newboys down in the street. By spending a half-hour he learned that the subject of his minute had been settled without him, and that he might spare himself further effort that day."

"In the evening to all parts of the British Empire the various press associations telegraphed the welcome report that the long-delayed Nile expedition was to start, and that Dongola would be its objective—or was this the first time hesitating Government had its hand forced by a smart reporter possessing the gift of intelligent anticipation?"

A VALUABLE EGYPTIAN PLOUGH.

The following letter, dated Cairo, May 16th, appears in "Landwirtschaftliche Maschinen und Gerathe," which merits attention from the commercial point of view:—The large local landowner and multi-millionaire, H. E. Boghos Pasha Nubar, has constructed an automobile steam-plough, which was tested lately by the committee of the Khedivial Agricultural Society, and declared by it to be particularly suitable for Egyptian agriculture. The apparatus consists of a road locomotive, of 40 h.p., which draws a plough which leaves behind it a ploughed belt 3.30 metres—about 12 ft.—broad. The plough has rectangular shares and curved blades. The shares cut and wind by means of their rotary motion through the ground, and effect a breaking-up which resembles the work of a steam-plough after a second application, or an animal-drawn plough after the third application. The tests were made over a field 300 metres long, that had remained untouched for several months, and was quite dry and fast. The plough worked in one hour 6,739 metres of ground. It went 20 centimetres into the ground, and used 100 kilogrammes of coal per 0.4 hectare of ploughed land. As the plough has been shown to be good for dry land, the millionaire's invention will be very useful for the cultivation of cotton in Egypt. The committee tested also the value of the plough for working in the manure, and it was found that the manure was perfectly well mixed with the earth. Other particulars are added, but, apart from the merits of the machine, which seem obvious, it would have been interesting to have learned where a machine of such efficiency was manufactured, though it would appear to have been in Egypt.

THE HIGH PRICE OF EGYPTIAN YARNS.

In his commercial review in the "Financier" Mr. William Tattersall remarks that spinners in Bolton of the superior qualities of Egyptian yarns have held pretty firmly to quotations, with only a small retail business taking place. Users at the moment are not receiving many cloth orders, and there seems little disposition to anticipate requirements. In South Lancashire, where the commoner kinds are produced, quotations are rather irregular, order lists in some cases not being very extensive. The high price of Egyptian cotton is decidedly against spinners in this section. The outlook for the future is somewhat uncertain.

Contract and Tenders.

For the Tenancy of the Beer Canteen, Grocery, Bar and Coffee shop of the troops stationed at the Citadel, Cairo.
The Commandant, Citadel, Cairo, is prepared to receive tender for this service by 10 a.m., on Saturday, the 14th July, 1906.
Conditions of Tenancy can be obtained on application in person to the Commandant, Citadel, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 12 noon, daily. 28178 6-4

Notice.

REQUIRED for the Sudan Telegraph Department 20 young Egyptian boys from those now just completing their Primary course to join the Telegraph School of that Department at Khartoum. Pay on joining the Telegraph School L.E. 3 and on passing out of it L.E. 5 per mensem.
Applications in applicants' own handwriting to be addressed to:
"Director of Posts and Telegraphs, Khartoum."
28169 6-5

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Comptable expérimenté ayant des heures disponibles de la matinée à 10 heures ou de 2 heures à 5 heures, des conditions avantageuses. Bonnes références.

Une grande maison anglaise de commerce à Alexandrie demande un caissier apprenti connaissant l'anglais.

La même maison demande un bon employé connaissant aussi l'anglais pour sa succursale au Caire.

Une maison de Nouveautés demande un sous-chef bonnetier.

Une autre grande maison de détail demande un employé connaissant très bien le rayon chemiserie et bonneterie, et sachant le français et l'italien. Très belle situation.

Une maison de Port-Saïd demande un jeune homme connaissant bien le travail de bureau en général, les langues allemande et française, et si possible quelques notions d'anglais; il aurait à assister à l'expédition des bateaux comme "shipping-clerk."

Deux employés de grande Maison de Banque, disposant de quelques heures par jour, demandant à tenir des livres de commerce. Bonnes références.

Un bon placier, au besoin comptable, connaissant le français, l'italien, l'allemand, l'arabe et le turc demande emploi.

Caissier comptable connaissant le français, l'anglais, le grec, le turc et l'arménien demande emploi.

On demande un employé pour diriger imprimerie.

Un bon caissier, connaissant la vente des drogueries, cherche place, bonnes références.

Un professeur d'écriture demande place et un besoin à donner des leçons domicile.

On demande un imprimeur pour Suez pour diriger une imprimerie âgé de 20 et 30 ans, connaissant les langues.

Une Maison de Commission, demande un bon placier connaissant l'Arabe et diverses langues, bon traitement.

On demande pour Port-Saïd un jeune homme de vingt ans environ, connaissant le français et l'anglais et ayant travaillé dans une librairie; le logement est fourni par la maison. Adressez demande avec références ainsi que les appointements désirés.

N.B.—Pour tous renseignements s'adresser au Siège Social de la Société, Rue Mosquée Attarine No. 21.

Le Secrétariat est ouvert tous les jours, excepté les dimanches et jours de fête, de 7 h. 1/2 à 8 h. 1/2 du soir.

Les insertions ci-dessus sont faites gratuitement par les soins de la Société et seuls les sociétaires peuvent en bénéficier.

"Les personnes qui adressent des demandes à la Société, sont priées de joindre un timbre pour la réponse."

Municipalite d'Alexandrie.

AVIS

La Municipalité met en adjudication les travaux de déblaiement du croisement de la route de Chatby avec celle longeant la voie ferrée.

Le cautionnement est fixé à L.E. 20.

Le cahier des charges est déposé au Bureau de la Voirie où il peut être consulté par les intéressés tous les jours de 9 h. à midi, les jours fériés exceptés.

Les offres devront être adressées sous pli cacheté à Monsieur l'Administrateur de la Municipalité avant le 3 Juillet 1906.

Elles pourront également être déposées en séance de la Délégation le même jour à 5 h. p.m.

L'enveloppe devra porter en outre la mention: "Soumission pour travaux de déblaiement du croisement route Chatby."

Le cautionnement ou le reçu d'une banque, d'après les conditions du cahier des charges, devra être remis séparément au Service de la Comptabilité Générale avant l'ouverture des offres et au plus tard le 3 juillet 1906 à midi.

Toute offre qui ne remplit pas les conditions ci-dessus sera écartée.

Le Vice-Président,

(Signé Dr. SCHREIBER)

Alexandrie, le 29 Juin 1906. 28,186-3-2

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PITH OF THE PRESS.

EXTRACTS FROM HOME PAPERS.

The "Saving Remnant" in America.

Americans may dismiss the idea, if they ever entertained it, that the people of this country regard them all as in the same boat with the beef trust, the Standard Oil Company, the dishonest railway managers, and the people who control "yellow dog" funds. There are Pharisees and foolish individuals in all countries. We have some among us, and as they are generally very ready to talk they probably do some mischief. But the mass of the people understand very well that the mass of the American people are very like themselves; and that in America as here, and elsewhere, society is held together by the "saving remnant," the quiet inarticulate people who believe in probity and honour, and who try to do their duty and to fulfil their obligations honestly. ("Times.")

The Discovery of Shakespeare.

We have heard it said—indeed, it was a common remark at one time—that it was our German cousins who first discovered Shakespeare for ourselves. The dictum is palpably absurd. We need only point to such names as Coleridge and Lamb and Hazlitt to disprove the idea that our dramatist required any foreign interpretation to give us a true idea of his merits. Indeed, if we may venture to say so, it might be better for the youthful literary student to ignore some of the German commentaries which abound in our schools and universities, and study Shakespeare in the light in which he appeals to the English intellect, and in the treatment which he has received from English critics. ("Telegraph.")

Parliamentary Editing.

The method of editing questions in the House of Commons has already provoked a storm of indignation, and members are inclined to assert their rights in respect to interrogating Ministers with no uncertain voice. It is a fact much commented upon that complaints as to interference with parliamentary freedom should have been made so frequently during the first session of a Liberal Government. ("Standard.")

A Tolerant Autocracy.

Certainly it is unfortunate that at such a crisis, when liberty is fighting for its very life in Russia, when the Government, so far from representing the people, represents a minority whose despotism is shaken to its foundations, when, indeed, the country is on the verge of civil war, we should contemplate sending our Fleet to Cronstadt to be letted as the guests of the Tsar. The hand which we proffered to the Russian nation would be seized as a pip by the tottering Russian despotism—the despotism still red with the fresh blood of Bolshak. Under the circumstances it will be far better to postpone the visit at the risk of awkwardness than carry it through with the certainty of failure. ("The Speaker.")

Ex-Presidents at a Discount.

There is trouble in San Domingo about what to do with Ex-Presidents. They were once used to head revolutions; but now that the revolution is rather out of fashion in Spanish America time hangs heavily on their hands. ("Financial News.")

Mr. Chamberlain's Optimism.

Mr. Chamberlain is known, from his own public statement, to be more sanguine than most of us as to the speedy disintegration of the heterogeneous mass of the Ministerial majority. But, whether that disintegration be accomplished earlier or later, it is the duty of the Unionist party to put itself in posture to take occasion by the hand whenever the hand is offered. ("Pall Mall Gazette.")

Rather Late.

"Whatever future lies before us," says a writer in the "Academy," "it is certain that no one will ever circumnavigate the world again for the first time." The reason put forward in support of this somewhat startling pronouncement seems incontrovertible, namely—that the feat in question was performed some years ago. ("Tribune.")

Drinking Amongst Women.

An Australian M. P., who has been recounting his experiences during a recent English tour, says the most appalling sight he ever witnessed was the multitude of women in the public-house bars of London and the principal provincial cities. In his opinion this widespread evil is largely responsible for the physical deterioration of the British races. ("Daily Chronicle.")

Honouring our Dead Author.

One likes to think that a great author, long after his passing, has a body of admirers to whom he is ever as a bosom friend. A generous-hearted man would like to see a Goldsmith Guild, a Clough Club, a Southey Circle, an Arnold Association, a Herriek Habitation, a Keats Corporation, and an Order of Tennyson Temples. In fact, in our ampler mood, we should like to see every great author the presiding spirit of a literary Order. Then might the tyro of literature make his pilgrimages to these places and get on, here of a tendency to split infinitives, and there of the "and which" distemper. Let us go even further than this, and, toppling over our statues of statesmen and conquerors, set up in their places poets and essayists. How nobly Dr. Johnson would look down Whitehall from the top of Nelson's Column, if he did not break his head screwing the neck round to Fleet-street. ("Westminster Gazette.")

PALESTINE EXPLORATION.

On June 22, 1865, the Palestine Exploration Fund was founded, and it is, therefore, the dozen of our various exploration societies. It owes its conception chiefly to the energy of the late Sir George Grove and Dean Stanley; and even with their enthusiasm, they could not have imagined the excellent work the fund would be able to accomplish in the last forty years. To many the work of exploration in Palestine seemed a waste of energy, for little could be left in a land which had been so thoroughly swept with the "besom of destruction." The fallacy of this idea has been amply proved; and the results have, especially those of recent years, caused even skilled archaeologists to be amazed. A still greater impediment to success had to be encountered—namely, the opposition of the Sultan to excavation, especially at Jerusalem, but this, in turn, has been overcome, and explorations are now conducted on the oldest sites in the land, not only by the English Fund but also by German and Austrian explorers. The work has been long and tedious, but it has been from the first in skilled hands both as regards to topographical survey and archaeological exploration. It was felt from the first formation of the fund that the first work to be undertaken was a careful survey, and the collection of place names to form a basis for the reconstruction of the Palestine of the Hebrews. With this work the names of Lord Kitchener, Sir Charles Wilson, Sir Charles Warren, and Colonel Conder will always be associated. Next in importance was the study of the topography of Jerusalem, and by the long campaign of underground work a vast amount of material has been obtained upon which to base the reconstruction of the topography of the Holy City at various periods in its history. Spade work, in Palestine especially, upon ancient Canaanite and Hebrew sites, was long delayed, but, in 1889 a great stimulus was given to this branch of research by the discovery in Egypt of the famous Tel Amarna letters. These wonderful documents, the diplomatic dispatches of the Egyptian rulers, and the kings and princes of Palestine and Phœnicia, opened the eyes of Orientalists to the fact that the pre-Israelite inhabitants of Palestine were not a race of barbarians, but a people who had drunk freely of the learning and culture of their Babylonian masters. It was at once seen that if letters passed from Syria in 1450 B.C. to Egypt, some medium of intercourse must have existed in the land itself and that Palestinian records of the days prior to Joshua were possible to be discovered.

The first attempt was made at Tel Hesi, the site of the Philistine city of Lachish, by Professor Petrie, and continued by Dr. Bliss, and the result was the proof of the above theory, for a coneiform inscribed tablet of the same class as those found in Egypt, and actually fitting into the correspondence, was found, and since that large finds have been made at Tanach, Gezer and Megiddo. These first explorations prove how rich a field for archaeologists the grave mounds of Palestine are. Systematic exploration shows city after city, phases of culture and civilisation superimposed one above the other in regular strata from the neolithic age to the days of Islam. The work at Lachish was exceeded in importance by that of Dr. Macalister at Gezer, a Canaanite royal city, the site of which still bears the name of Tel Tezer. Here traces of all periods of Palestinian civilisation, from the Mosaic age—the castle of Simon Maccabees having been discovered—back to the neolithic age—that of a race of cave-dwellers, unacquainted with metal, but who burned their dead—have been discovered. Following this come many relics of the Canaanites who used bronze and made pottery. The greatest find, however, is that of a well-preserved Canaanite High place with its lines of upright bethel stones, which throws a flood of light on the idolatry which surrounded the Israelites, and to whose temples they were so prone to yield. Ample proof, by the discovery of the bones of newborn infants in the shrine, was afforded that the offering of children to Moloch, mentioned in the Bible, was a Canaanite custom. Also of great importance was the discovery of a large number of cave dwellings. The net result may be summed up in a few words. Where little was expected forty years ago, the undreamed of has been accomplished: Palestine now takes her place in the community of national civilisations of the ancient East. Her monuments and records fit her story of Babylon, Assyria, and Egypt; in her story of her people, and still has an individuality of its own. One important result of these discoveries must not be passed unnoticed. Distinct evidence has been found that the Palestine maritime cities were in touch with the Cretan and Mycenaean civilisations, and that probably the Philistines were from that island; at Lachish, Gezer, and other sites Mycenaean pottery and gems have been found. In a word, the whole of the work of the Fund has been a triumph of the spade. But what has been done is but an index of what is yet to be done, and it is to be hoped that all lovers of archaeology, all readers of their Bibles, will help the work. For many years Sir Walter Besant was the secretary and literary editor, and much of the success of the work was due to him; and now Mr. Armstrong, himself a Palestinian explorer, is its secretary. (Mr. W. St. Chad Bosworth, in the "Globe.")

EDEN PALACE HOTEL, CAIRO.

NOTED FOR ITS EXCELLENT CUISINE.

ELMISTON LIGHT, LIFT.

Special terms for officers of the Army of Occupation and Government Officials.

26-11-906

THE INCREASE OF TURKISH CUSTOMS DUES.

The following is the conclusion of a correspondence which has passed between the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and the Balkan Committee on the subject of the proposed to increase Turkish Customs dues from 8 to 11 per cent. It is now published in the "Times" by permission—

10, Adelphi terrace, Strand, W.C.,

May 29, 1906.

To the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Sir,—We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the reply which you have caused to be sent to our letter of the 16th inst., and to say that we shall, of course, comply with your request that we should treat the information contained in it as for the present confidential.

We would respectfully submit that in this reply the point raised in our letter does not appear to be explicitly answered, but that the terms which His Majesty's Government seem now to be insisting upon appear to us to differ in the following important respects from those which Lord Lansdowne, in a memorandum communicated to His Excellency the Turkish Ambassador on October 28 last, stated to be, in the opinion of His Majesty's Government, "indispensable before they could assent even in principle to this proposal."

1. They concern only the yield of the increased duties, whereas Lord Lansdowne stipulated that "some competent authority must be entrusted with the collection and control not only of these funds, but of the local revenues which they are intended to supplement," i.e., the whole of the revenues of the vilayets.

2. It is now stipulated that the sum in question will be expended under the "guidance" of the International Commission, whereas administrative collection and control was originally an indispensable condition; and these are functions which are tenuously withheld by the Porte from the Financial Commission.

We are also deeply concerned to learn that whereas His Majesty's Government has hitherto stated its own conditions directly to the Porte, taking the view that its consent, which is absolutely necessary before a change so seriously affecting it can become operative, should only be given in return for such substantial reforms as Great Britain desires to see introduced, the present intention of His Majesty's Government appears to be to minimise their demand to that acceptable to other Powers less affected by the proposed increase, and to conduct the negotiations by joint notes of the Ambassadors at Constantinople.

We venture to express the hope that His Majesty's Government may revert to the previous attitude and the previous conditions, believing that thereby they will more faithfully interpret the wishes of the people of this country, who are now, as always, emphatically in favour of a radical transformation in the methods of administration in Macedonia. We would not persist in pressing this matter upon your attention were it not that, unfortunately, we find no room for doubt that up to the present time no European reforms, neither the *Gendarmerie* scheme nor the financial scheme, have made any real change in the situation. The country is a scene of constant bloodshed, and the gravest evils have not even been checked. Unless the pace of European reform is accelerated a general insurrection is inevitable, and in such an event the increasing difficulty of confining the strife within the limits of the Turkish frontier must be obvious. That this should be the climax of a series of European schemes of reform would be an unmeasured catastrophe.

We have learnt from a recent speech in the House of Commons that His Majesty's Government do not think it possible to expect the Powers to join in collective action of a strenuous kind until they have had at least a year's experience of the working of the Financial Commission. While we fear lest the Great Powers may ultimately find that in such a period of prolonged inaction they have passed the limits of human endurance, we would strongly urge that His Majesty's Government should mark their disapproval of the inadequate functions entrusted to the International Commission by withholding during such period consent to the increase of dues.

We have the honour to be, your obedient servants,

J. WHITELAKE, President.

NORRIS, Chairman.

W. A. MOORE, Secretary.

Foreign Office, June 9, 1906.

Sir,—I am directed by Secretary Sir E. Grey to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo respecting the conditions which, in the opinion of your committee, should govern the assent of His Majesty's Government to the proposed increase of the Turkish Customs duties.

I am to state, in reply, that the several considerations to which you allude have received the careful and continual attention of His Majesty's Government.

Throughout the negotiations with the Ottoman Government in regard to the question of Macedonian reforms it has been essential, both in the opinion of Lord Lansdowne and Sir E. Grey, to maintain unimpaired the concert of the Powers, since disagreement among the Governments concerned would necessarily render illusory all prospects of ultimate improvement in the three vilayets.

Before coercive measures had actually been undertaken against the Ottoman Government, towards the close of last year, various conditions had, indeed, been indicated as calculated

to promote financial reform; but eventually it was impossible to retain all the features of the scheme as originally outlined, and, in order to uphold the unanimity of the Powers and to secure the adoption of that portion of the financial regimen which was really essential, His Majesty's Ambassador was authorized, on December 7, to accept certain modifications of the scheme, upon which his colleagues were unanimously agreed.

Under the circumstances, Sir E. Grey agrees that Lord Lansdowne could not have entrusted His Majesty's Ambassador to place himself in opposition to the other Powers on the occasion without endangering the whole cause of Macedonian reform, and Sir N. O'Connor has subsequently been able to report that, in his opinion, the regimen was not materially weakened by the concessions in question.

When an understanding had been arrived at as to the supervision of the local financial administration, it became indispensable, in the very interests of reform, to guard against the continuance of budgetary deficits by enabling the Ottoman Government to supplement the revenues of Macedonia from Imperial funds. To this end, and in view of the additional expenditure involved in the reorganization of the *Gendarmerie*, the Powers were induced to consent, under certain conditions, to the increase of the Turkish Customs duties.

His Majesty's Government have fortunately succeeded in securing an agreement among the Powers as to the mode of collection, under an effective guarantee, of the proposed surtax, and likewise as to the allocation of the revenues which will be available.

Sir E. Grey considers, therefore, that the assent of His Majesty's Government to the increased duties has been made conditional upon the maximum of concessions it is possible at present to obtain, and that further resistance on this question would impede and embarrass, rather than effectively promote, the progress of reform.

I am to add that, while they cannot admit that the reforms hitherto introduced have effected no change in the situation, His Majesty's Government are none the less carefully watching in the light of reports which are continually received from the International Commission, the state and requirements of the three vilayets, and they will not fail, in concert with the other Powers, to urge upon the Ottoman Government such measures of reform as are necessary to establish real and substantial improvement in the condition of Macedonia.

His Majesty's Government do not, however, consider themselves precluded, in the event of the schemes now in force proving inadequate, from making or supporting at any future time alternative proposals with the same object.

I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

E. GORE.

A PRETTY MATRON OWES HEALTH TO PE-RU-NA.



MRS. ANNA N. KAISER, Had Suffered Severely From Pelvic Catarrh—Cannot Prattle Peruna Too Highly—Read Her Letter.

MRS. ANNA N. KAISER, Two Rivers, Wis., was a sufferer from pelvic catarrh to such an extent that she could scarcely do her own work. In describing her symptoms, she wrote:

"I have such terrible backaches and pains below my shoulder blades, way down my back and across my hips, and at times pains in the pelvic organs, so that I am not able to lie down or sleep. I also have pains through my left side and am afraid I may be getting heart trouble."

After taking Peruna and following Dr. Hartman's instructions for several weeks, Mrs. Kaiser reported as follows: "I feel much stronger and do not get nervous as I used to. The pain is entirely gone, except when I work a little too hard. The medicine has done me wonderful good. I am taking Peruna and Manalin. My bowels are also in good condition."

For special directions everyone should read "The Ills of Life," a copy of which surrounds each bottle. Peruna is for sale by all chemists and druggists at five shillings per bottle or six bottles for twenty-five shillings.

Those wishing direct correspondence with Dr. Hartman and can wait the necessary delay in receiving a reply should address Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A.

The following wholesale druggist will supply the retail drug trade in Alexandria, Egypt.

Reports Her Cure.

After continuing the treatment a short time longer, Mrs. Kaiser reports her cure, as follows:

"I must drop you a line to let you know that I am well now and cured with your medicine. I must thank you for the advice you gave me. 'The medicine is something wonderful. I cannot praise it enough for the good it has done for me and I hope many others will be freed from their trouble.'"

"I have advised others who are suffering as I did to consult you and many are taking my advice. If ever I need medicine again, I know that Peruna will help me."

Dr. Hartman's Advice.

To every woman suffering from the symptoms above indicated, Dr. Hartman extends an earnest invitation to write to him for medical advice.

MAX FISCHER, Cairo and Alexandria.

NILE GAUGE READINGS.

MAY 1905-1906.

	ROSAIRES.		WAD MEDANI.		DUEIM.		KHARTOUM.		BERBER.		HALFA.		ASSOUAN U.S.		ASSOUAN D.S.		ASSOUAN GAUZE.	
Date.	1905	1906*	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906.	1905	1906
1	1.08	11.55	1.28	0.16	10.12	0.12	0.33	0.77	1.05	1.09	1.44	106.04	106.19	84.40	85.06	0.11	1.16	
2	1.08	11.50	1.48	0.14	10.12	0.12	0.30	0.75	1.04	1.11	1.42	105.93	106.11	84.68	85.06	0.23	1.16	
3	1.08	11.50	1.55	0.14	10.11	0.13	0.30	0.76	1.02	1.10	1.40	105.80	106.04	84.65	85.06	0.22	1.16	
4	1.08	11.45	1.65	0.14	10.09	0.20	0.28	0.79	1.04	1.06	1.36	105.83	106.00	84.69	84.97	0.23	1.12	
5	1.09	11.40	1.65	0.14	10.09	0.25	0.25	0.80	1.00	1.04	1.34	105.79	105.97	84.67	84.96	0.22	1.12	
6	1.09	11.30	1.64	0.14	10.08	0.25	0.24	0.80	0.98	1.04	1.32	105.70	105.96	84.74	84.82	1.2	1.5	
7	1.09	11.22	1.62	0.14	10.07	0.19	0.33	0.77	0.99	1.02	1.30	105.61	105.98	84.72	84.74	1.1	1.2	
8	1.09	11.30	1.58	0.14	10.07	0.18	0.35	0.71	0.99	1.02	1.30	105.56	105.97	84.60	84.70	0.90	1.0	
9	1.10	11.20	1.52	0.13	10.06	0.18	0.33	0.70	1.00	1.00	1.30	105.52	105.96	84.58	84.57	0.19	0.18	
10	1.10	11.20	1.45	0.13	10.09	0.19	0.26	0.70	1.05	1.00	1.30	105.49	106.01	84.58	84.50	0.18	0.15	
11	1.09	11.30	1.40	0.12	10.10	0.18	0.24	0.70	1.08	1.02	1.30	105.43	106.01	84.61	84.65	0.20	0.22	
12	1.09	11.30	1.32	0.10	10.12	0.18	0.24	0.71	1.06	1.04	1.27	105.56	106.00	84.68	84.71	0.23	1.0	
13	1.08	11.11	1.30	0.10	10.13	0.16	0.23	0.70	1.00	1.05	1.22	105.30	105.97	84.72	84.75	1.1	1.2	
14	1.06	11.10	1.28	0.10	10.13	0.13	0.23	0.67	0.98	1.02	1.20	105.23	105.94	84.71	84.76	1.1	1.3	
15	1.00	11.06	1.28	0.10	10.13	0.14	0.21	0.70	0.97	1.02	1.20	105.17	105.90	84.69	84.76	0.23	1.3	
16	0.96	11.07	1.28	0.11	10.14	0.15	0.17	0.71	0.98	1.01	1.18	105.05	105.85	84.67	84.76	0.23	1.3	
17	0.97	11.12	1.26	0.11	10.14	0.13	0.14	0.73	0.99	1.00	1.16	104.94	105.83	84.50	84.75	0.17	1.3	
18	0.92	11.15	1.24	0.12	10.14	0.10	0.20	0.73	0.99	1.00	1.16	104.95	105.83	84.50	84.76	0.15	1.3	
19	0.96	11.15	1.20	0.12	10.14	0.13	0.20	0.75	0.96	0.98	1.16	104.90	105.79	84.49	84.75	0.15	1.3	
20	0.92	11.21	1.12	0.12	10.13	0.13	0.10	0.74	0.93	0.97	1.18	104.87	105.65	84.48	84.91	0.14	1.9	
21	0.45	11.27	1.12	0.13	10.13	0.13	0.18	0.74	0.93	0.98	1.18	104.04	105.59	84.48	84.90	0.14	1.9	
22	0.45	11.30	1.12	0.13	10.13	0.13	0.18	0.76	0.94	0.97	1.18	104.80	105.51	84.57	84.91	0.16	1.9	
23	0.52	11.47	1.13	0.13	10.13	0.14	0.21	0.79	0.95	0.97	1.20	104.68	105.43	84.59	84.91	0.19	1.9	
24	0.51	11.40	1.13	0.12	10.12	0.16	0.18	0.77	0.95	0.97	1.20	104.62	105.35	84.57	84.91	0.16	1.9	
25	0.56	12.10	1.13	0.15	10.14	0.19	0.19	0.77	0.94	0.96	1.18	104.54	105.25	84.60	84.91	0.20	1.9	
26	0.52	12.80	1.12	0.15	10.10	0.10	0.10	0.76	0.94	0.95	1.18	104.47	105.15	84.60	84.90	0.20	1.9	
27	0.48	12.27	1.12	0.12	10.10	0.10	0.10	0.76	0.93	0.94	1.20	104.40	105.07	84.60	84.91	0.19	1.9	
28	0.48	12.07	1.12	0.12	10.09	0.10	0.10	0.72	0.93	0.95	1.20	104.28	104.98	84.57	84.90	0.18	1.9	
29	0.48	11.92	1.12	0.13	10.09	0.10	0.10	0.72	0.89	0.96	1.20	104.21	104.89	84.52	84.91	0.16	1.9	
30	0.20	12.36	1.12	0.13	10	0.10	0.02	0.18	0.70	0.89	0.95	1.18	104.16	104.78	84.50	84.90	0.15	1.9
31	0.16	12.05	1.12	0.14	10	0.13	0.02	0.21	0.74	0.84	0.96	1.18	104.12	104.66	84.50	84.90	0.15	1.9

DELEGATION MUNICIPALE

(Communication Officielle)

La Délégation Municipale s'est réunie le 3 Juillet 1906 à 5 h. m. sous la présidence de M. le Dr Schiappa Pacha.

Présents MM. : Ahmed Pacha Yahi, J. Barba, Amb. A. Ralli, Soliman Bey Abani, Mansour Bey Yousef, Dr G. Valensin, G. Zervoudachi, Membres : J. Sedky Bey, Secrétaire.

La Délégation émet un avis favorable, sans aucune modification, à diverses évaluations faites par le Conseil d'évaluation dans sa séance du 26 Juin 1906 pour divers exodents et emprises.

Elle accepte de contribuer pour moitié aux dépenses d'établissement d'une canalisation de la rue Harat-el Magharba, dont le devis s'élève à L.E. 87.

La Délégation charge M. Soliman Bey Abani de lui faire un rapport d'ensemble sur la question des éboulements de la ville et des propositions en vue de leur transfert dans d'autres emplacements. Elle invite les services à se mettre à sa disposition pour toutes recherches et renseignements.

La Délégation adjoint à M. Domenico Montelli, au prix de L.E. 157 les travaux de terrassement pour le raccordement provisoire des voies de tramways sur la route de 30 mètres, à partir de la maison Triandafillidis sur une longueur de 170 mètres environ.

Elle décide de soumettre à la Commission Municipale un rapport de M. Rothacker relatif à la situation de la Municipalité vis-à-vis de certaines Compagnies.

La Délégation prend note d'une lettre de S.E. le Ministre de l'Intérieur approuvant, sous certaines conditions de détail, le vote de la Commission relatif à la jettée Joseph et décide de soumettre cette lettre à la Commission.

La séance est levée à 7 h. p.m.

BULLETIN DE LA BOURSE

(Aujourd'hui à midi et demi)

Le marché a présenté un peu plus d'animation qu'hier et une assez bonne tendance à la hausse ; la cote se relève :

L'Agricole revient à 99/16.

La National Bank hausse de 1/8 à 25 1/4.

Les Tramways d'Alexandrie gagnent 1/2 à 192 1/2.

La Salt & Soda est délaissée à 19/6.

L'obligation Crédit Foncier ancienne recule de 0 fr. 35 à 325 3/4, la nouvelle est soutenue à 271 1/2.

La Delta Land continue à baisser et clôture aujourd'hui à 3/8.

Les Tisat et les Estates n'éprouvent aucun changement.

Les Arabes se relèvent de 1/32 à 6.

Le Comptoir avance de 3/32 à 6/32.

La Banque d'Orient est à 133 en hausse de 1/2 sur hier.

Circulaire H. De Vries et Boutigny

NOTES ET CRITIQUES.

Le Caire, Mardi 3 Juillet 1906.

Le taux de l'escompte libre à Londres vient d'être réduit de 1/8 à 3 1/8 pour cent.

Hier, au Stock Exchange, le Consolidé anglais a coté en reprise de 1/8 à 88 1/8. L'Union a regagné 1/4 à 105. La National Bank a perdu 1/4 à 25 1/4, la Delta 1/8 à 16 7/8 et la Delta Light 1/4 à 11 3/4. L'Agricole est resté invarié à 9 1/2.

A Paris, l'Action Crédit Foncier Egyptien a encore baissé de 5 francs à 756. La Banque d'Attiches est restée à 153.

Comme nous l'avions fait pressentir dans notre Circulaire d'hier, la tendance à la baisse s'est accentuée sur notre marché des valeurs par suite des circonstances que nous avons exposées. Les cours de Londres et de Paris ont, d'ailleurs, contribué à rendre la séance le ce matin plus lourde qu'on ne le prévoyait, et il y a eu à enregistrer des moins-values notables, principalement sur les valeurs dirigées. C'est là, répétons-le, un tassement transitoire naturel, dont il n'y a pas lieu de se préoccuper outre mesure.

La National Bank a perdu 1/8 à 25 3/16 1/4 après avoir baissé jusqu'à 25 1/8. L'Agricole a faibli à 9 1/2 à 9 1/4. La Cassa di Sconto a été tâtée à 207 l'action nouvelle.

Le Crédit Foncier a débuté à 758 pour finir à 756 1/2. La Delta a, par contre, remonté à 16 15/16.

La part de fondateur Warden Estate a gagné 1/8 à 7 1/4 et l'action Allotment à 16 1/2 à 16 1/4. La Nile Land a reculé à 18 1/4 à 18 1/2. L'Enterprise and Development a progressé à 11 15/16 à 12.

Les Automobiles sont revenues à 9 1/2 à 9 1/4. Dans le groupe des Hôtels, les Nungovich ont été offerts à 15 7/16 l'action ancienne. Les Egyptian (Bachel) se sont maintenus à leur prix d'hier, soit 5 1/4 à 5 1/4, ex-coupon. Les National ont faibli à 3 1/2 à 3 1/2 et l'Anglo American Nile à 5.

Parmi les petites valeurs, les Delta Land ont été ramenées à 3 3/8 à 3 3/8, les Hooker à 1 1/2 à 1 1/2. La part de fondateur Estates a avancé à 10 1/2 à 10 1/2. Les Markets ont faibli à 25 sh. 9, les Cotton Mills à 5 sh. 6, les Walker and Meimnachi à 0 5/8 à 0 5/8, les Gyneoponolo à 1 15/32, les Nile Cold Storage à 0 3/8 à 0 3/8 et les Saceries à 25. Les Oasis se sont raffermies à 1 1/8.

Nous détachons d'une lettre de Paris, en date du 26 Juin, les lignes intéressantes ci-après :

"Ce qu'on appelle la marasme de notre Bourse ne lui est pas particulier. Il se fait sentir à celle de Londres, et il est complet à Berlin, où il est accompagné d'un petit resserrement d'argent sur le marché libre. A Vienne, les affaires sont également rares, et elles le sont aussi à Bruxelles. La Bourse de Madrid est encore moins active que la nôtre, et l'on se repose à Rome comme à Paris. Bref, nous sommes en plein dans la période où les marchés jouissent d'un repos bien gagné et où les reventes financières sont à court. Le réveil et la reprise d'activité sont pour Septembre et Octobre. Nous avons donc trois mois devant nous, pendant lesquels nous n'aurons sans doute à constater que de petits mouvements et à commenter de petites nouvelles, à moins que la Douma russe trouble cette quiétude et fournisse aux chroniqueurs une matière plus abondante que celle qu'elles offrent aujourd'hui."

Le rapport du Conseil d'administration de la Banque Impériale Ottomane pour l'exercice clos le 31 décembre 1905 établit que le bénéfice net se monte à £186,176, y compris la balance reportée de l'année précédente et déduction faite des créances mauvaises ou douteuses.

Les administrateurs proposent un dividende de 16 sh. par action, plaçant £63,196 à la réserve et reportant à nouveau £21,978.

Carnet de l'actionnaire.

La National Bank of Egypt annonce que le coupon No. 9 de l'emprunt 4% de la ville d'Alexandrie est payable depuis le 2 Juillet aux bureaux de cette Banque à Londres.

Le coupon No. 4 des actions privilégiées 4% de l'Agricultural Bank of Egypt est également payable depuis le 2 Juillet aux mêmes bureaux.

Les porteurs de certificats provisoires d'actions de la Société Générale d'Electricité et de Mécanique sont invités à effectuer le 2ème versement de £1 à l'Anglo-Egyptian Bank à Alexandrie, jusqu'au 10 Juillet courant.

La Société des Publications Egyptiennes invite ses actionnaires à effectuer le versement du 2ème quart, soit L.E. 1 par titre, du 5 au 8 Juillet courant.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

ALEXANDRIA HARBOUR.

DEPARTURES

July 3.

Esperanza, Brit. s. capt. Jorjanni, Cyprus.

Andros, Germ. s. capt. Falk, Malta and Hamburg.

Blasi, Turk. s. capt. Voulis, Constantinople.

Alexandros, Turk. s. capt. Constantinos, Constantinople.

Billis, Greek s. capt. Vathis, Tanagerog, in ballast.

Trojan Prince, Brit. s. capt. Lambert, Malta and Manchester.

Cyprian Prince, Brit. s. capt. Smith, Hull.

Cubana, Brit. s. capt. Hussein, Genoa.

EXPORT MANIFESTS.

For MESSINA and GENOA, by the S.S. Sirio, sailed on the 21st June :

Various, 58 packages old skin, 69 packages sundries

Peal & Co. 50 bales cotton

J. Planta & Co. 96 " "

R. & O. Lindemann, 33 " "

Choremi, Benachi & Co., 25 " "

G. Frauger & Co., 31 " "

Mohr & Fendler, 32 " "

267 bales cotton

For MARSEILLES, by the S.S. Portugal, sailed on the 22nd June :

P. C. Baines & Co., 31 bales cotton

Peal & Co., 31 " "

G. Frauger & Co., 31 " "

Mohr & Fendler, 32 " "

Choremi, Benachi & Co., 60 " "

R. & O. Lindemann, 30 " "

Various, 300 bags onions, 838 bales paper, 51 packages old skin, 49 bags henna, 15 bags gum, 270 packages sundries

FOR DUNKERQUE

Carver Bros. & Co. Ltd., 20 bales cotton

R. Mallison & Co., 20 " "

40 bales cotton

FOR BARCELONA

E. Mallison & Co., 80 bales cotton

Mohr & Fendler, 111 " "

191 bales cotton

FOR LE HAVRE

J. Planta & Co., 50 bales cotton

For CONSTANTINOPLE, by the S.S. Magda, sailed on the 22nd June :

Various, 68 packages skins, 2,300 bags rice, 90 bales henna, 25 crates tomatoes, 113 packages sundries

For MALTA and LIVERPOOL, by the S.S. Fabian, sailed on the 23rd June :

Various, 2,150 bags oil cake

For SMYRNE and ANTWERP, by the S.S. Iys, sailed on the 23rd June :

Various, 267 bales cotton, 33 packages empty bags, 75 empty barrels, 32 bags gum, 54 packages sundries

For CONSTANTINOPLE, by the S.S. Irini, sailed on the 23rd June :

Various, 600 packages sundries

For SYRIA, by the S.S. Assouan, sailed on the 23rd June :

Various, 450 bales cotton (for Kobe), 540 bags rice, 107 bags henna, 150 bags henna, 49 bags coffee, 19 empty barrels, 33 empty cases, 39 packages empty bags, 32 crates vegetables, 587 packages sundries

For CANADA, by the S.S. Athènes, sailed on the 23rd June :

Various, 67 bales cotton, 40 bales cotton thread, 42 bags skins, 13 packages empty bags, 745 bags rice, 8 cases empty bottles, 472 empty barrels, 58 packages sundries

EASTERN TELEGRAPH C. L. D.

AVERAGE TIME occupied in transmission of Egyptian telegrams from England to Alexandria on Tuesday, 3rd July, 1906.

OUTWARDS.	Between the hours of 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. (Cable time)	
	MESSAGES HANDLED	IN AT
FROM	The Company's Office.	Postal Telegraph Office.
	H. M.	H. M.
London	10	24
Liverpool	9	21
Manchester	20	40
Glasgow	12	37
Other Provincial Offices	—	37

BOURSE KHEDIVIALE

CONTRATS

Placements de 9h.30 à 1h. p.m.

Cotons F.G.F.Br.

Dans la matinée : prix plus haut pour juil. tal. 18 7/8 à — ; plus bas pour juil. 18 17/32 à —.

Graines de coton

Dans la matinée : prix plus haut pour juil. P.T. 65 10/40 à — ; plus bas pour juil. 65 35/40 à —.

Remarques

(De midi à 1h. p.m.)

Cotons.—Il y a eu du soutien et reprise marquée à la suite d'une bonne demande surgie tout à coup après le classement de la Bourse juil. émise ce matin. C'est au plus haut cours et tendance ferme.

Novembre a fini soutenu, mais plutôt calme.

Graines de coton.—La faiblesse s'est accentuée et la clôture a lieu en baisse pour le juil.

Péves.—Marché nul.

Bourse Khédiviale, le 3 juillet 1906.

COTONS

copie de la dépêche

DE L'ALEXANDRIA GENERAL PRODUCE ASSOCIATION

à la

LIVERPOOL COTTON ASSOCIATION

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khédiviale à 9h.45 a.m.)

Tal. 18 15/16 Livraison Juil.

" 19 3/16 " Août

" 16 19/32 " Novembre

" 16 7/16 " Janvier

Marché steady

Arrivages de ce jour, à Minet-el-Bassal, can. —

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à Bourse Khéd. à 1h. p.m.)

Tal. 18 15/16 Livraison Juil.

" 19 3/16 " Août

" 16 19/32 " Novembre

" 16 15/32 " Janvier

Marché ferme

Marché ferme

Marché ferme

Marché ferme

Marché ferme

Marché ferme

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Marché ferme

Les prix suivants ont été pratiqués ce jour

COTON

C.M.E.

Province Béthén

De P.T. 170 à 285

Province Garib

De P.T. 287 à 395

Damanhour.

De P.T. 287 à 395

Kaf-Zayat

De P.T. 287 à 395

Tantah.

De P.T. 287 à 395

SECTION DES GRAINES ET CEREALES

PRIX FRANCO-STATION : DISPONIBLE TICKET

Graines de coton Aff. P.T. 65 à P.T. —

Haute-Egypte " 64 " "

Béthén " " " "

Péves " " " "

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS

CLOSING REPORTS

LIVERPOOL, July 3 1.0 p.m.

Sales of the day... bales 6,000

Of which Egyptian... 100

American new maize, Spot per... 4/11

Amer. futures (August-Sept.)... 5 5/8

" (Dec-January)... 5 5/2

American middling... 6 0/6

Egypt. fully good fair, delivery (July) 9 53/64

" (Aug.) 9 42/64

" (Oct.) 9 5/64

" (Nov.) 8 35/64

Egypt. Brown fair (per lb. d.)... 8 10/16

" good fair... 9 12/16

" good... 11

" fully good fair... 10 4/16

Egyptian said beans (new per 480 lbs) —

NEW-YORK, July 3.

Spot Cotton... 10 80

American Futures (August)... 10 27

" (September)... 10 27

" (October)... 10 30

" (January)... 10 34

Cable transfers... dol. 4 84

Cotton day's receipts at all U.S. Ports... 5,000

The Agricultural Bureau Monthly Report states that the average condition of the crop in the Cotton States is 83 3/4 %

The New York markets will be closed tomorrow.

NEW ORLEANS, July 3.

Cotton Spot... 11 9/16

Futures August... 11 5/4

" October... 10 31

LIVERPOOL, July 3

market futures (August-September) 5 5/8

Egypt. fully good fair, delivery (July) 9 48/64

" (Aug.) 9 35/64

" (Oct.) 9 7/64

" (Nov.) 8 35/64

LONDON, July 3

Bar Silver (per oz. d.)... 29 15/16

Private discount (3 month bills) 3 1/2 %

Consols (August)... 87

Egyptian Unified... 104

LAND BOOM IN EGYPT.

SPECULATIVE BUILDER IN CAIRO.

DESERT SUBURBS.

(By a "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

In my previous article I dwell upon the wholesale transformation of Cairo. To show how this transformation has brought about the present land boom is now my object. Fables are the only term I can apply to the sudden rise of prices given for building land in Cairo. I cannot use the word fluctuation in regard to these inflated prices, for up to to-day the rise has been almost continuous. Let me cite a few instances to show the magnitude of the boom out of the scores upon scores which have come within my personal knowledge. Four years ago the Kasr el Ali Palace, adjacent to the British Agency, and running down to the banks of the Nile, was sold for £50,000. Happily for the owners, the sale could not be carried into effect, owing to the right of pre-emption being exercised by a neighbour. Shortly before I left Cairo the price offered for the palace and gardens was half a million, and within the last few weeks it has been finally sold for £700,000.

I know, too, of a small property which was bought some years ago for £2,000, which was sold towards the end of last year for £8,000. Within the course of a very few months it was re-sold by the purchaser for £16,000, again re-sold for £24,000, and, finally, in so far as I know, parted with for £32,000. Up to a few years ago a pound for a square metre was considered a fair price for land in the most fashionable quarters of Cairo. Only a few weeks ago some land in a comparatively unfashionable situation was bought by friends of mine, contrary, I own, to my advice, for £19 per square metre, and within a day or two they were offered £24. I might cite instance after instance of similar purchases being made, which have, one and all, resulted in large profits.

If I am asked my own individual opinion, I should say that speculations of this kind must inevitably result in a smash. Shares which go up, so to speak, in a balloon, are, according to my experience, certain to come down as a parachute. But I am bound to add that this opinion is not shared by local experts, who are far more competent than I am to form a correct judgment. They contend that the constant influx of Greek would-be householders into Cairo and its vicinity is certain to continue for a considerable time; that the area of land available for building purposes cannot well be largely extended; and that, therefore, the present prices of such land must advance materially before the supply exceeds the demand. I have reason to believe that a ring has been formed by some of the wealthiest capitalists in Egypt, including a number of very influential magnates, politically as well as financially, and exceptionally acquainted with the land market, in order to buy any property in Cairo that comes up for sale, and the fact that these financiers are backing their conviction with their own money is not one to be lightly disregarded.

I am much impressed, too, by the knowledge that men of great experience and high authority are variously contemplating the construction of outlying suburbs, in order to counteract the overflow into Cairo proper. Various schemes are afoot for building towns at Tounah, on the Helwan railway, along the road to the Pyramids, which are now connected with Cairo by an electric tramway; and even on the slopes of the Mokattam hills, which are, according to the programme, to be reached by a funicular railway. The only one, however, of these schemes which has actually taken form and shape is the Oasis Company, of which the well-known Belgian capitalist, M. Bupain, the concessionaire of the Cairo tramways, is the chief promoter. This company, which includes amongst its directors many of the leading notabilities in Egypt, has secured from the Egyptian Government, at a very moderate price, the concession of some six to seven thousand acres of land in the desert, about eight miles distant from Cairo in the direction of Suez. The company are about to build an electric railway from the new township to the capital, which will carry passengers to and from in about ten minutes. They propose to cater mainly for the minor officials and for the section of the public which is unable or unwilling to pay the enormous rents demanded for houses in Cairo. Very reasonable terms are offered to applicants, by which they can obtain leases on payment of a moderate interest, secured on the premises of which they are to have immediate occupation. The oasis is situated some 100 to 200 feet above the level of the Nile, where the air is exceptionally dry and healthy. Owing to the recent discovery of subterranean rivers in the Suez desert—a discovery which, if it extends to other parts of the Nile Valley, may modify the whole system of Egyptian irrigation—the Oasis Company consider they are in a position to provide constant and copious supply of fresh water. I have no interest in the company. I do not hold, I regret to say, a single share, as the £1 share sold at £6 on allotment. I only single out this company because its board is composed of men who justly command high authority in Egypt, and the fact that such a board should stake their reputation on the possibility of creating a fair and healthy suburb in the desert, and that the application for shares should have been unprecedentedly large, shows how widespread the belief is in Egypt that the present enormous rents demanded and obtained in Cairo are likely to prove permanent. On any other hypothesis the anxiety of the Egyptian public to invest money in the oasis suburban township would be absolutely unintelligible, as the

enterprise, even if ultimately successful, cannot be expected to yield any large profit for many years to come.

Whatever the future may have in store, there is no possibility of disputing the contention that so far the boom in Cairo town lots has enriched Egypt for the time being. Apart from the Alexandrian and Cairo capitalists, there are any number of small people, who a year ago had no capital to speak of, and who now have realised fortunes varying from £10,000 to £50,000. This sudden diffusion of wealth has given an immense impetus to speculation, and up to the period when I left Egypt—that is in the beginning of May, when business is practically suspended—owing to the departure for Europe of all the classes who can afford to quit the country during the summer heats—scarcely a day passed without some new industrial company being brought out, and in most cases, with success. Capital was asked for hotels, irrigation works, electric lighting, tramways, steamboats, land reclamation, and, indeed, for every and any scheme by which money seemed likely to be made. Lord Cromer's warnings in his annual reports about the dangers of over-speculation were well meant, but so far they have fallen on deaf ears, and I am inclined to think that the men who have speculated beyond their means have so far had good reason not to regret their lack of caution.

One curious feature of the situation is that, though the well-to-do natives have made money by selling their lands, they have taken little or no part in the companies which have succeeded one another in rapid rotation. My own belief is that the number of native born Egyptians who own shares in any Egyptian company form an insignificant proportion. Nine-tenths of the original allottees are, as a rule, residents in Egypt who, even if they were born there, and are therefore subjects of the Khedivial Government, are not—in the ordinary sense of the word—natives. By race and creed religion they are Greek, Armenian, Jew, Syrian, and so on, who are best described by the general term Levantines. This is also the case with the banks, financial institutions, and mortgage companies. Even this category of Levantine shareholders does not, as a body, take shares in Egyptian companies as an investment, but for speculative purposes. Their intention is to place their shares in Europe at an advance above the price for which they have purchased, and in the great majority of instances their intention has been carried out with success. It is very difficult to speak with absolute certainty on such a matter, especially in Egypt, where all shares are issued to bearer, and where no register of the names and addresses of the shareholders is forthcoming. The general impression, however, amongst well-informed persons is that, in the event of a financial crisis occurring in Egypt, the ultimate loss would fall as a rule on European shareholders. If this impression is well founded, it follows that a crisis which, with or without reason, depreciated the value of the numerous companies doing business in Egypt, would not materially affect the native population.

A corroboration of this view is to be found in the fact that the great Sucreries collapse, which for the last twelve months has excited intense interest in Alexandria and Paris, has attracted comparatively little notice amongst the general public. The outline of the case may be told very briefly. In the days of Ismail Pasha's grandeur his Highness conceived the idea of introducing the production of sugar into Egypt. This idea, once adopted in his fertile brain, in common, for that matter, with many others which have largely contributed in the end to the present prosperity of Egypt, was carried out with extraordinary energy, and with a lavish disregard of expenditure. He built factories on the banks of the Nile, stocked them with all the most perfect machinery to be found at that time in Europe, collected a number of experts conversant with the trade of extracting sugar from cane, constructed and equipped a most elaborate network of railways in order to convey the canes to the mills, and as autocrat employed his supreme authority to compel all tenants on his private estates which bore the name of the Daira Sanieh to grow cane as a condition of their tenure, and to supply the same exclusively to the factories. Before, however, the sugar factories got into full swing Ismail Pasha's financial difficulties stopped the development of the sugar manufacture, just as they hindered the prosecution of the Sudan Railway.

In 1877 Ismail Pasha, under the pressure of the Commission of Inquiry, agreed to assign his own private estates, and those of his children, to provide for the liquidation of the floating debt, which then amounted to £8,000,000. By so doing he saved Egypt from bankruptcy. In 1878, after the deposition of Ismail Pasha, the Commission of Liquidation, appointed under his successor, Tewfik, and presided over by my old friend, Sir Rivers Wilson, who had been previously acting president of the Commission of Inquiry, agreed to place the Daira Sanieh estates, including the sugar factories, in the hands of an International Commission, in which French influence was supreme. The new Administration did not prove a success, and after the accession of the present Khedive the sugar factories were leased to a syndicate formed by Raphael Sarras, the wealthiest and most influential of Levantine capitalists resident in Egypt. It may fairly be assumed that the enterprise did not turn out highly remunerative, as within a few years the sugar factories were re-sold in Paris to a French company, presided over by M. Cronier, the representative of the great French sugar-making firm of Henri Say and Co., and known himself as the "Sugar King," on account of his supposed control of the sugar market. Up to last year the Daira Sanieh sugar factories, which had hitherto proved a white elephant to all their various administrators, began to pay large dividends under Cronier's administration.

Suddenly the bubble burst, M. Cronier committed suicide, and it was then discovered that the previous dividends had been paid out of the proceeds of accommodation bills drawn by M. Cronier in Paris, and accepted by the Sucreries Company in Egypt. Not unnaturally there was a tremendous outcry on the part of the French, and of the comparatively small body of Levantine shareholders. Even if the limits of space allowed, I do not think my readers would care for my discussing the merits or demerits of the Egyptian directors in respect of the duty they had undertaken to discharge. It is enough to say that they were men of high character and good repute, and that though they may have been open to a charge of culpable negligence, they were not guilty of being parties to a criminal fraud. What is certain is that the company must have been wound up under compulsory liquidation, if a proposal had not been made by a financial group in Europe, of which Sir Ernest Cassel was understood to be the leading spirit, to purchase the Sucreries properties—stock, lock, and barrel—at a price which would suffice to pay off the trade debts of the company and to make a substantial payment to the Debenture-holders, but which would leave no surplus available for the Ordinary shareholders. It was also, I should add, an understood condition of the proposed purchase that all legal suits against the directors should be withdrawn. In itself, the outcry raised at the outset by the shareholders against the acceptance of the land proposal was not intelligent enough. They contended that their one chance of recovering any return for the money they had invested was to obtain a higher bid than that above referred to, and that if a financier of Sir Ernest's wealth and ability offered a large price, it was certain he must expect to realise a large profit by working the sugar factories, and that this profit might equally well be earned by themselves.

The first part of this contention was rational, the second was absolutely irrational. The shareholders, as a body, had no means of raising the capital required to keep the Sucreries out of bankruptcy and to provide funds for carrying on the enterprises to a successful issue. It was only with extreme reluctance that the malcontent shareholders consented finally to accept the offer made them from Paris, and it was with even greater reluctance they abandoned the idea of seeing the directors, whom they regarded as responsible for their losses, being brought to trial. At last, however, good sense prevailed. It became obvious that the cost of further litigation would fall ultimately on the shoulders of the shareholders themselves, and that the only result of refusing the offer in question would be to stop the working of the factories, and thereby to ruin the population of Upper Egypt, where the cane crop is chiefly grown. The credit of this fortunate outcome of a most unfortunate disaster is mainly due to the liberality of Sir Ernest Cassel and his associates, and to the extraordinary energy and ability with which the leading advocate in law, Mr. Carton de Wiart, has bestirred himself for well-nigh a year in travelling between Cairo and Paris as well as inducing the malcontents in France as well as Egypt to make mutual concessions, so as to obtain the withdrawal of the decree of bankruptcy, which had already been issued by the Mixed Courts. The utmost I can say as to the future of the Sucreries is that the experiment of sugar-making in Egypt will now be tried under more favourable conditions than it has ever been before, and if it should prove a success Egypt will be relieved from the serious risk of depending for her surplus revenue almost exclusively on the cotton crop.

In conclusion, let me add that I have tried to make as fair a statement as is possible of the pros and cons concerning the prolongation of the extraordinary era of prosperity now enjoyed by Egypt. Of course, there must be an end to every boom some day or other, but I incline to the opinion that that day is not likely to arrive for some time to come. Still, if anybody should be curious enough to ask my personal advice, I should say that the current prices of building land in and about Cairo may—and probably will—go higher yet, but that to hold on in the hope of selling at top prices is not generally a remunerative speculation.

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Manufactured in London, England.

THE STRAINS ON MASONRY DAMS.

A USEFUL INVENTION.

An interesting feature of the recent soirée of the Royal Society was the demonstration given by Professor Karl Pearson and his assistant, Mr. Pollard, of an invention by which the strain placed upon masonry dams can be successfully mapped out. In the case of the Aswan dam, and similar large structures, it is found that the pressure of water involves every section in a state of strain, and it has been a very serious difficulty with builders to accurately ascertain the points where the strain is most severe. Professor Pearson and his assistants have discovered what would appear to be an ingenious method by which the difficulty should be considerably reduced if not altogether removed.

To demonstrate the capabilities of this method they constructed a small model of a dam about twelve inches in height, in jelly. This jelly, when the water is poured into a tank representing the upper part of the river—becomes deformed. Needles are thrust into the jelly at regular intervals, and the rising of the water in the tank causes the relative position of the needles to alter, it being possible to follow their movements by a clever optical contrivance. Thus the strains all over the cross-section of the model can be mapped out.

One objection brought against this method is that the great difference in the substances of masonry and jelly render the results of an experiment in the case of a masonry dam doubtful, it being common knowledge that, while jelly can be wrenched out of shape in a very considerable degree without being broken, a similar piece of masonry would be destroyed before the alteration in its shape would be sufficiently large to be noticeable. The answer to this is that both substances are subject to the law which demonstrates that within certain limits the elastic deformation of a given substance is proportionate to the force applied to it. Hence the value of the model.

We understand no shorthand notes were taken of Professor Pearson's instructive description of his method, but our London representative submitted to him the above report, which he was kind enough to say was substantially correct.

EGYPTIAN COTTON SEED IN INDIA.

The recent sale in Manchester at a good price of the consignment of cotton grown experimentally in Sind from Egyptian seed has clearly demonstrated (the "Westminster Gazette" says) the suitability of the soil and climate, aided by the irrigation canals, of at any rate one district of India for the growth of the higher grades of cotton. Properly to estimate the far-reaching effects of the success, now assured, of the experiments that have been going on for two years and a half under the direction of Mr. Fletcher, the Deputy-Director of Agriculture to the Bombay Government, it must be borne in mind how unsatisfactory for the trade has been its dependence on the United States; and that Egypt, the other established source of supply of the class of raw material required by English manufacturers, has, in the opinion of experts, reached the limit of production. The result of this year's sowings over a much larger area, which, with the experience gained, were made in February and March, four months earlier than usual, will be watched with the deepest interest.

Calendar of Coming Events.

ALEXANDRIA.

- July.
Wed. 4 Khedivial Yacht Club. Regatta. Alhambra. The Gaiety, in aid of Maltese Benevolent Society. 9. Windsor Hotel. Concert by De Salvo orchestra. 6—12 daily. (Sun days 11—1 also).
Massorini's Menagerie. Behind G.P.O. 9.
Mex Casino and Restaurant on Byron Island. Concert daily by Rocalan orchestra. (Tel. No. 940).
Thurs. 5 A.C.C. ground E.T.C. v. B.G.A. 2.
Sat. 7 Mustapha Range. B.R.C. (Alex). Practice. 2.30.
San Stefano Casino. Small Dance. 10.
San Stefano Casino. Concert. 10.30 and 4.30.
Mon. 9 Alhambra. Debut of Castellano's opera company in Tosca. 9.
Sat. 14 A.S.C. grounds. Sky Meeting. 3.30.

CAIRO.

- July.
Wed. 4 Théâtre des Nouveautés. 9.30. Alhambra. Parisien. 9.30. New Theatre Abbas. Italian opera company. 9.
Fri. 6 Zoological Gardens. Afternoon Concert by the Ghizah Boys' Band. Rehearsal. Performance by British Military Band. 9.
Sun. 8 Zoological Gardens. Concert by Ghizah Boys' Band. Afternoon. Rehearsal. Performance by British Military Band. 9.
Tues. 10 Rehearsal. Performance by British Military Band. 9.

Cheap Prepaid Advertisements.

Under this heading advertisements are inserted at the following rates:—

	ONCE	3 TIMES	6 TIMES
15 words	P.T. 5	P.T. 10	P.T. 15
30 words	" 8	" 16	" 24
Every 10 words, beyond 30.	" 2	" 4	" 6

The address is counted. The advertisement must appear on consecutive days for above rates to be obtained. 50% extra is charged, the advertisements not appearing consecutively.

All such advertisements must be prepaid, and to this rule no exception whatever will be made. Letters in reply to advertisements will be posted to any address if a few stamps are sent by the advertiser to cover postage.

GARD'S INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIES AND TRADE MARKS REGISTER.
A useful business directory containing addresses of all important business firms of Great Britain, the Continent, and Egypt. Circulating all over Europe and America. Price—One pound Sterling. Post Free. **GARD'S INTERNATIONAL HOTEL GUIDE** sent post free to all first class Hotels throughout Europe, America, the Colonies and Egypt. The best reference book for travellers.

BUCKENSDERFER TYPEWRITERS.
London Prices: No. 7 £10, No. 5 £8 W.T. Emmens, 99 Rue Attarine, Alexandria. Post Box 35. 30 6-506A

RAD-NAHEIM. Germany, Villa Walden, (English Pension). Garden. Lift. Water renowned for treatment of heart, gout, rheumatism, nerves, etc. Terms moderate. 28013 52-28

HEAD COOK required for large English Mess. References essential. Reply 4363, "Egyptian Gazette" Office. 28196-6-2

LECONS PARTICULIERS D'ITALIEN. français comptabilité générale et des banques. Régularisation de comptabilités arriérées, correspondance commerciale, traductions. Ecrire: A. Barabini Comptable. Poste Restante Alexandria—Piano Lessons given by Mrs. Barabini to young ladies. Same address. 28193-3-2

MONSIEUR demande de suite 2 chambres non-méublées sans service; n'importe quel étage. Ecrire "Egyptian Gazette" No. 28197. 28197-3-1

"NOTES ON ENGLISH BOND," by Robert Williams, F.R.I.B.A. To be obtained from Whitehead Morris & Co. (Egypt), Ltd., Alexandria and Cairo, and Principal Book-sellers. 28198-6-1

ON CHERCHE un employé qui sait bien l'arabe et le français pour tenir la correspondance dans ces deux langues. S'adresser par écrit à "The Gramophone Company (Italy) Ltd." Gallerie Montersato, Alexandria. 28190-3-3

TUTOR.—Young Frenchman with a first class education, and conversant in English and Italian, open to re-engagement in family, or as secretary to literary gentleman. 28164-6-8

TO LET at Ibrahimieh, near Sporting Club and station. Handsome villa, 5 rooms, cellar, bathroom, garden. 28142 6A-5

TO LET.—Small furnished flat looking on Ibrahimieh race-course and having right to bathing-cabin on the place. For three months. Apply "Egyptian Gazette" office. 28143 6A-6

BELLA VISTA HOTEL.

This excellent hotel, which includes also a hydro-pathic establishment, is situated in the healthiest part of modern Jaffa, close to the sea, and commands a magnificent view of the old town. It supplies every home comfort, has a large salon and airy bedrooms, promenade, and a cuisine suited to all tastes. It is within easy walking distance of the station and quay. Moderate charges.

The Hydro-pathic Department, which is furnished with all necessary baths and electrical apparatus, is under the care of a skilful diplomé physician, whose efficacious treatments have already rendered invaluable help to many sufferers. 28032 30-26

The Nile Flotilla Co., Ltd.

REGULAR AND FREQUENT TRANSPORT SERVICE ON RIVER AND CANAL.
CUSTOMS-CLEARING & FORWARDING.
Office—LONDON, CAIRO & ALEXANDRIA. 27154-17-1-009

LANCASTER HOUSE, CAIRO.

SHARIA, BAHOUE EL MOYA

Comfortable apartments, with or without board. Terms very reasonable 1008-2-4

Instrumental Concerts Every Night

On the Verandah of the Windsor Hotel.

ALEXANDRIA, FROM 6 TO 12 P.M.

5 O'clock Tea Served on Verandah

Davies Bryan & Co.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL BUILDINGS CAIRO.
ST. DAVID'S BUILDINGS, ALEXANDRIA.
AND 36-37 NOBLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LADIES & GENTLEMEN'S COMPLETE OUTFITS.

Speciality in Cairo.

Dressmaking, Costumes

Blouses, Skirts, Dust

cloaks, Veilings,

Corsets &c.

TAILOR-MADE COSTUMES

MEN'S TAILORING.

Dress Suits, Lounge Suits, Breeches, &c.

Spring and Summer Stocks now arriving, comprising: Tropical Tweeds, Flannels, Drills, Worsted, Fancy Vesting, &c.

All of British Manufacture. Garments cut by experienced English Cutters. Fit and style guaranteed.

GENTS' OUTFITTING.

The latest shades in Ties. Newest designs in Oxford and Zephyr Shirts. Cellular Shirts and Pyjamas in great variety.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO Shirts made to measure. Bath and Dressing Gowns, Soft double collars.

The best makes only in Hosiery and Underclothing, Panamas, Straw, Felt, Double Felt Hats, Cork and Pith Helmets, Caps, Turbouches.

Travelling Requisites.

Solid Leather Overland Trunks, compressed cane. Gladstone and Kit Bags, Suit Cases, Bags, &c.

Rodger's, Kropf's and Mab's Razors. Patent Razor Strops and Shaving Brushes.

ATHLETIC GOODS.

A varied stock, including Slazenger's Doherty "E.G.M.", Demon, and Ayres central strung Racquets, Squash Racquets and Balls. Tennis Balls. A fresh supply weekly. Golf Clubs, Hockey Sticks and Croquet.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

All the newest shapes, both Ladies and Gents', in the best English makes. Stock is now completed by large deliveries.

Stohwassers, Leggings and other makes. Fox's spiral Putties.

BUCKSKIN TENNIS BOOTS AT £1. A SPECIALITY.

Household Linen

at specially reduced prices.

Blankets, Pillow Cases, Sheets, Napkins, Tablecloths, Viegellas, Flannellettes, Ceylon Flannels in endless variety.

PERFUMERY, SOAPS, RUBBER SPONGES, BRUSHES, STUDS, MIRRORS (HAND AND SHAVING FOUNTAIN PENS, INKS, STATIONERY &c., &c.

Davies Bryan & Co.

Cairo & Alexandria.

RECETTES

ALEXANDRIA TRAMWAY COMPANY

du dim. 24 juin au samedi 30 juin 1906			
	Billets	Carnets et Divers	Total
	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
Année cour.	1487	186	1673
" der.	1290	163	1423
Augment.	227	23	250

du 1 ^{er} janvier au samedi 30 juin 1906			
	Billets	Carnets et Divers	Total
	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
Année cour.	33,215	3419	36,634
" der	27,712	2817	30,529
Augment.	5,503	602	6,105

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Prices on Tuesday, June 26, 1906

Consols	87	1/2	@	1/2
Russian four	77	1/2	"	8 1/2
New Loan	3	1/2	"	dis.
Abyssinia Bank	9	1/2	"	dis.
Agricultural Banks	9	1/2	"	dis.
Preferred	10	1/2	"	dis.
3 1/2 Bonds	93	1/2	"	dis.
Anglo-Egyptian Bank	13	1/2	"	dis.
Central Egypt Exp. Co.	15	1/2	"	16
Credit Foncier d'Egypte ..	15	1/2	"	16
Corporation of Western ..	15	1/2	"	16
Egypt	15	1/2	"	16
Daira Sngar 4 % Deb.	4	1/2	"	5 1/2
Daira Sanieh Ord.	17	1/2	"	101
Deferred	99	1/2	"	101
Delta Pref.	11	1/2	"	12 1/2
Deferred	10	1/2	"	13
Delta Loans	3	1/2	"	13
Egyptian Estates	10	1/2	"	11
Estates Deferred	10	1/2	"	11
Egyptian Mines Exploitation ..	2/9	1/2	"	3 1/2
Ltd.	2/9	1/2	"	3 1/2
Extrat. Trust & Invest.	2/9	1/2	"	3 1/2

Land and General

Land and General	Trust	— par —	— 1/2 pm —
Options	1	1	1
Idria	1	1	1
atira	1	1	1
Medical Mail S.S. Co.	1	1	1
and Bank of Egypt	8	1	1
ysore Roads	1/6	3/6	1
gyptian Co.	25	1	1
Monial Bank	25	1	1
the Valley	5/	6/	1
"Bik 'E'	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
"Nile Valley	1/6	2/6	1 1/2
Salt & Soda	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
udan Exploration	2/6	3/6	1 1/2
udan Gold	1	1	1
in Ras God Mine	6d	1/	1
United Africans Exp.	1	1	1
Union Foncière of Egypt	6	1	1
gypt. Invest. & Agency	1	1	1
gyptian Markets	1 1/2	1	1
Sudan Mines	1	1	1

PRIMES DES CONTRATS

"SIMPLE FACULTE"			
Coton	Liv. Nov. P.T.	12 1/2	à 13 3/4
Gr. de cot.	" 3 mois	" 2	" 2 5/40
"STELLA"			
Coton	Liv. Nov. P.T.	25	à 26 1/4
Gr. de cot.	" 3 mois	" 4	" 4 1/4
"DOUÈLE"			
Coton	Liv. Nov. P.T.	9 15/40	à 10 —
Gr. de cot.	" 3 mois	" 1 1/2	" —

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same: the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life.

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

to throw off those morbid feelings, and experience
 proof that as night succeeds the day this may be
 certainly secured by a course of the cele-
 brated life-reviving tonic

Therapion No.3

can by any other known combination. So surely
 as the taken is accompanied by the above
 directions accompanying it, will the shattered
 body be restored.

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AFRESH.

and a new reserve imparted in place of what
 had to lately consumed in the vain and
 valueless. This wonderful medicament, largely
 composed of iron and tonic, is a most useful
 -suitable for all classes of cases, in all conditions, in
 the blood, and it is efficacious in the treatment
 of disease or derangement, whose main features are
 the loss of vitality, the loss of energy, the loss of
 permanency bestowed by the system, and the
 depressive action, which is destined to cast into
 the grave everything that is mortal, and this
 wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments.

Therapion

is sold by
 Chemists throughout the world. Price in England,
 25s. 6d. Post free. Price in America, 50c. per
 Therapion's appears on British Government
 orders the white letter on the wrapper, and is
 of every package by order of His Majesty's Home
 Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

ENGRAIS NATURELS COMPLETS.
Poudrettes, Engrais Chimiques Organiques.